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Workers Zero in on Yale

20 ¢

by a Yale worker and YNFAC member

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) will try to establish a union for clerical and technical workers at Yale this spring. In two separate, but ultimately related actions, we are zeroing in on Yale's administration.

First, we have affiliated with an international union to provide the extra push needed, in terms of money and experience in the last crucial months before an election. Second, we have outlined a battle plan to sign up 30% of Yale employees so we can call for a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) election in the spring.

At our regular monthly membership meeting on March 2, we voted unanimously to affiliate with the National Council of Distributive Workers (NCDWA). Al Evanoff, an NCDWA Vice-President, spoke representing the NCDWA, a New York based national union for many groups who are organizing white collar university workers on other campuses such as NYU, Brooklyn Polytech., Boston University, Fisk, Temple, and the University of Chicago.

Evanoff assured YNFAC of the autonomy and the financial support we need for our efforts to unionize Yale white collar workers.

An organizing strategy was also mapped out at the meeting. The campus was divided into three major sections. The membership in each of those areas will speak to every eligible employee about signing a petition to make YNFAC their bargaining agent.

The NLRB requires 30% of a bargaining unit, in this case the white collar employees of Yale, to have signed such a petition in order to hold an election. The election would allow workers of the entire unit to vote on whether or not they wanted a union, and, if so, which union they want.

By affiliating with the NCDWA, YNFAC can now afford to pay for two full-time and two part-time organizers. The organizers were chosen and approved from YNFAC's own ranks.

Most of the actual person-to-person organizing will still be done by YNFAC members in the areas where they work. The membership feels that these people can best know what the problems of their particular departments are, and therefore can organize effectively around these issues.

Members will be signing people up during lunch hours and coffee breaks in their departments. The part-time and full-time organizers will continue the effort and coordinate the activities in the three areas.

We in YNFAC feel well on our way to winning an election soon. The next month's work will tell when and how that success will occur.

MODERN TIMES

20 ¢

"What you do is news" 562–2510

VOL. 1 NO. 22 New Haven MARCH 15–31, 1971

Stop It Before It Multiplies!

New Haven chopped up into islands? There must be--there is– a better way. The Anti-Route 34 Coalition has one. See page 5 for story and diagram. Come to the hearing March 24, 200 Orange St. Tell the Connecticut Department of Transportation.

Mental Hospital Serves As Prison for the Poor

The author prefers to remain anonymous.

High on a hill above the Connecticut River stands Middletown's biggest industry. From a distance, it looks like one of the midwestern state college campuses that was thrown up to take care of the G.I.s after World War II. Up closer, it looks a little more grim; nothing you can put your finger on, but many of the windows look like they belong on prison buildings. Once inside, you know where you are right away: a waste reclamation plant. This particular plant hires between one and two thousand employees to process between one and two thousand abandoned people at a time.

Other towns around the state send their malfunctioning people, their misfits, for reconditioning or for long-term storage. Cities like New Haven send the people that they can't cope with to Middletown where the problems that they pose are conveniently tucked away. And New Haven can do this with a clear conscience, because a plac that has as many employees as it has people to recycle must be capable of doing a great job.

Of course it can! Connecticut Valley Hospital (CVH) is one of the most efficient mental hospitals in the country. It employs three shifts of aides, three shifts of nurses, three shifts of maintenance people, three shifts of supervisory personnel, a few dozen social workers, psychologists, doctors, other professionals ..and TWO Board Certified psychiatrists on the full-time staff.

Who Are the Doctors?

Who, then, are the doctors with the difficult task of making the important decisions about fifteen hundred patients' lives? First of all, there are only a handful. Many are young doctors from other countries who have come here for their first practical psychiatric training. They have problems with the English language and American culture.

The permanent psychiatric staff is also varied. Some doctors came to CVH when the tuberculosis business petered out and they had to find a new way to make a living with institutionalized patients. Some had to leave a general medical practice because the pace was too rough. Some wanted to do research. All of them are supposed to function as combination psychiatrists/ administrators/ wardens. Few of them would be sought out by a person with money and a mental problem.

There are some competent and hard-working doctors and other professionals at CVH, but they are overworked and frustrated at every turn. They can not possibly do a really good job for patients because the hospital is not geared to produce real therapy. It is far removed from the homes of many patients, and the home communities like it that way.

What sorts of people are sent to CVH? New Haven sends old unwanted people, young disobedient people, people with

See Mental Hospital, page 15

Harriet Katz

850 Women Demand State Abort Archaic Legislation

As Women Vs.Connecticut filed suit in Federal court Tuesday, March 2, to challenge the state's abortion law, many of the 800 plaintiffs and supporters gathered outside the courthouse. Against a background of bright posters and waving flags, a spokeswoman for the group explained, "A few months ago when we first started work on this suit there were about 15 women involved. Now there are over 850 of us. We have all come to this suit with different histories, but we share a common understanding that abortion must be a woman's choice".

A leaflet handed out at the noon demonstration explained, "We have filed this suit because we believe that the present law violates the right of the individual woman to choose whether to bear a child. The law now forbids all abortions "unless necessary to preserve the life of the mother." It also forbids giving information about obtaining abortions. We maintain that the state does not have the right to interfere in this way with our right to privacy in family and personal matters "

Anti-War Actions Planned for April-May

by Steve Ellner

New Haven groups are proceeding with plans and activities leading up to massive demonstrations against the war in South East Asia this spring. The Committee for a Peoples Peace Treaty of New Haven is making plans for a Washington demonstration, May 2-5, a May 5 moratorium, as well as gaining support for the Peace Treaty.

The Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) at the same time is organizing a demonstration against the war for April 24 in Washington, D.C. (See related article on CPAC – this page)

Schools To Ratify Treaty

A large number of area schools and colleges are in the process of ratifying the People's Peace Treaty. The Treaty's first condition is that the U.S. commit itself to a definite date for withdrawl of troops.

Students from the three New Haven high schools along with others from Day Prospect, Amity, Hamden and North Haven have formed a group to carry on education work in their schools around the Treaty.

Some of the Yale residential colleges are holding elections on the treaty, and members of the Yale Divinity School will pledge to carry on anti-war discussions at churches throughout the state. Two groups which have recently ratified the Treaty are the 19 member Campus Ministry and the Sisterhood – a Yale Women's group.

Included in the Treaty is a preamble which each group that ratifies the Treaty will write. The preamble is an "implementation" clause which specifies what action will be taken to help end the war. Bill Horwitz of the Committee for a Peoples Peace Treaty stated, "The problem is getting people fully committed to doing everything they can to get us out of this war." The implementation clause, Horwitz noted, "makes the Treaty more than just a petition."

Demonstrations And Moratorium

The Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the main national organization sponsoring the Peace Treaty, has called for demonstrations in Washington from May 2 to May 5.

People who go to Washington will participate in a variety of activities. Some will take the Peace Treaty for ratification to government workers, while others will demonstrate in front of the White House and Capitol Building.

Sponsors of the Washington May 2-5 actions include Corretta King, Ralph Abernathy, Julian Bond, Benjamin Spock, and William Sloan Coffin.

May 5 is the date set for a "one day national moratorium on business activity" to protest the war in Southeast Asia. The Committee for a People's Peace Treaty of New Haven has been making contacts with area trade unionists in order to get labor support for the Moratorium.

Joel Rodgers, from the New Haven group, described the importance of the May 5 action and the Peoples Peace Treaty. "It is important to show working people that we are not at war with the NLF. We are not at war with the people of Vietnam. This is the recognition that the Treaty calls for."

The Peace Treaty Group is also working with area unionists on a conference to deal with the issue of conversion of Connect's industries from wartime to peacetime.

Other Demonstrations

A variety of other demonstrations are being planned by groups affiliated with the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice.

This includes a rally on Armed Forces Day, May 16, at different military bases throughout the nation. An April 3-5 rally commemorating Dr. Martin Luther King will be held in the heart of Wall Street in New York City as well as in Chicago.

A mule train from the South will arrive in New York for the demonstrations whose theme is "Freedom from hunger, war, and repression."

Peace Calendar

March, April – Peoples Peace Treaty
April 3-5 – Martin Luther King Rally, New York
April 18 – March on Danbury Prison
April 19 – Vietnam Vets March on Washington
April 24 – Mass Antiwar Demonstration in Washington, National Peace Action Coalition
May 2-5 – Washington Rallies and Activities, People's Coalition for Peace and Justice and Peoples Peace Treaty.
May 5 – One day Moratorium
May 16 – Armed Forces Day antiwar rallies at military bases.

Unions Support Peace Action

by Steve Ellner

"The support that top labor officials have given us for the April 24 Demonstrations indicate widespread rank and file opposition to Nixon's war." Don Gurewitz, national coordinator for the April 24 March on Washington stated this in an interview, during the Connecticut Peace Conference at the Yale Law School.

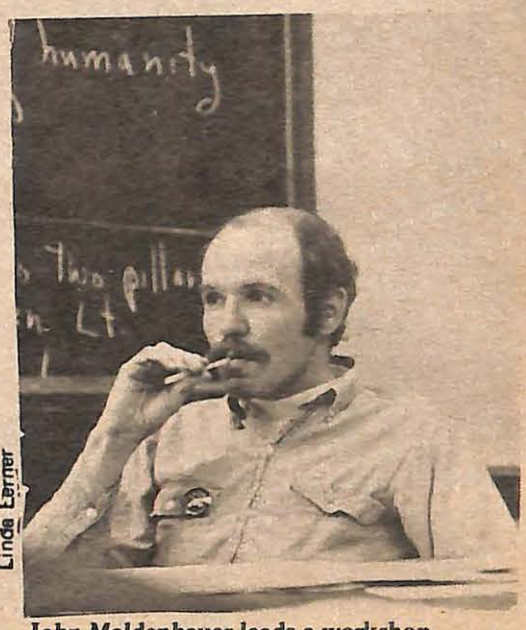
150 people heard Gurewitz, and Jack Smith of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, who were keynote speakers at this Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) sponsored conference.

Two sessions of workshops were held on a variety of topics ranging from tax resistance to high school and college organizing. One workshop dealt with the Berrigan brothers and discussed plans for an April 18 March on the Danbury State Prison.

Plans for April 24

Gurewitz told **Modern Times** that the April 24 March on Washington has been endorsed by regional sections of the United Auto Workers, Western Longshoremen and elcctrical workers unions.

In addition, numerous imp nt labor officials have signed their names to an $8000 full page ad in the New York Times. The ad brought in $13.000 in contributions.



John Moldenhauer leads a workshop on War Tax Resistance.

Seale Protests 8 Months in Solitary

by Jan VonFlatern

The atmosphere in the superior courtroom was perceptibly more tense on March 3 than it had been at any other time since the jury selection in the trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale began nearly four months ago. For the first time, the defense would conduct the *voir dire* without peremptory challenges. That means that the defendants and their lawyers would be forced to accept any juror whom the court felt was "unbiased." It is because the defense disagreed with the judge 60 times before that they had run out of challenges. The prosecution began the day with 25 challenges.

Seale came into court dressed as he is in prison–unshaven, hair uncombed, in ill-fitting khaki pants and shirt. He sent a hand-written message to the press–

"I'm running a day of protest, looking the way I look at the jail–being in solitary day in and day out for the last eight months. I'm using the results of jail harassment to register protest that a fair trial is non-existent. . . "

Twenty candidates were questioned and excused by the court for the usual reasons -- hardship, prejudices against the Black Panther Party, pre-conceived opinions on the case. Then a middle-aged white woman bookkeeper from Prospect was called to the stand. From her first words, it was apparent that it would be difficult for the defense to remove her. She had understood what the judge had told the panel about the presumption of innocence, the relative credibility of police, etc., and she repeated it in response to defense questions. However, she was also indignant about the fact that Yale had allowed its buildings to be "ruined" by Panther slogans, and she recalled being "terrified" by the activity around last May's support rallies.

Gradually it became apparent that she had negative feelings about both the Black Panther Party and the defendants.

The juror was taken from the courtroom while the defense lawyers argued first for her dismissal, then for extra challenges with which to excuse her themselves. The judge denied their motions and announced that another juror had been selected.

Racist on Jury

Before Mulvey called the woman back to the room to instruct her, Seale rose, grabbed his briefcase and coat, and headed for the door to the lockup. Mulvey told him to sit down and he refused. "I'm going to the lockup." He then told Mulvey that he had put a racist on the jury. Between seven and ten sheriffs jumped on Seale, who shouted for them to keep their hands off him. In his efforts to defend himself, he dropped his briefcase, and there was a loud bang. The judge became more indignant and began threatening to have Seale removed from the courtroom. Seale, back at the defense table with his lawyer by then, answered, "I don't care *what* you do!" and then told the court that he had been in isolation through the efforts of the state's attorney for eight months. "Eight months, Judge! And I'm not supposed to get emotional?"

Mulvey said that he was bringing the new juror back in for instructions and that he didn't want her to see Seale "in that state." Every time he opened his mouth, the judge threatened Seale. At his lawyers' request, Seale sat down and remained silent while the juror was in the room. He left as soon as he could.

Through it all, Ericka Huggins sat quietly by his side, angry, and in her own words, "helpless." She left the courtroom slowly, walking tall but with her face streaked with tears.

There was a recess, a time for everyone to calm themselves. There was anger, tears in every spectator. At its end, Huggins and Seale returned, smiled resolutely at each other and at the people in the spectators section. Mulvey announced that he was dismissing the rest of the panel because the room off the courtroom in which they wait is not soundproof, and they had probably heard the "outburst." It didn't matter much at that point -- the facade of judicial propriety was destroyed anyway.

Redevelopment Agency Threatens Bradley Point

West Haven's Bradley Point– shown in part above– is in danger: the city's Redevelopment Agency threatens to gobble it up and sell it for private development. This has happened before. A coalition of residents, the West Haven Concerned Citizens, has uttered a complaint which must sound painfully familiar to New Haven residents

The citizens said: "The agency has put commercialization ahead of preservation. The pattern is, 'Save the stockholder, Profits First. Then consider the need for clean water, clean air, and unspoiled places in the out-of-doors.' " According to Cliff Templeton of the Concerned Citizens, anyone wishing to help out should call their councilman and express their feelings.

N. Beck

Striking employees and supporters from New Haven Hungry Charley's journeyed recently to Boston to support a boycott of Boston Hungry's, which is owned by the same chain. Here, a striker competes with a manager in leafleting potential customers. But it wasn't much of a contest: 75% of the customers decided to stay away.

Hungry's Seeks Scabs

by Teri Klein

As the strike at Hungry Charley's goes into its third week, Restaurant Associates is planning to re-open on March 12 and 13 by hiring scab labor to replace striking employees. Representatives of the striking employees state that all of the original twelve workers are still on strike, and are planning massive picketing if Restaurant Associates attempts to reopen.

The Yale Daily News of March 3 reports that the management of Hungry's is attempting to hire Yale students through the student employment agency, hiding the fact that the strike is still on.

Meanwhile, Restaurant Associates has illegally tried to bribe workers to come back to work without the union.

A meeting was arranged on Feb. 24 at the Holiday Inn. "I guess they thought a meal and drinks might change our minds," said Bill Feder, a cook at Charley's who was hired when the place opened two years ago. "We didn't fall for it. We refuse to be bribed. Sure a strike hurts workers but we went out for an aim and we're going to stick to that aim."

Workers' demands include pay for overtime, set raise scale, paid holidays, better working conditions, recognition of the worker's union, better food for the price. "Now that our strike was so successful," said Feder, "they're talking of benefits we should have had all along. Without our union we'd have no protection."

Boycott Spreads

While management waited at Holiday Inn at noon on Feb. 24, Charley's workers were back on the picket line. John Wilhelm , union representative of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union Local 217 AFL-CIO has filed unfair labor practice suit against Restaurant Associates. "It's against the law for a company to try to make workers give up a union when the majority of the workers want it."

"It's hard when you don't have money for rent or food, said Susanne Cooper, but everyone is together. They've promised things to us before and have gone back on their word. We're sticking with the union. I don't think they realized we're all together in this. After all Restaurant Associates is a multimillion dollar corporation, but we mean business, we're not playing games.

To bring additional pressure on Restaurant Associates, workers from New Haven went up to Boston last week-end to boycott the Hungry Charley's there. The boycott was successful. "The people in Boston were beautiful," says Susanne. "75% of the business was cut down."

Commercials from Cops

"Although Restaurant Associates managers tried passing out leaflets they gave up the second day. We just rapped with people and they responded. After all we were out there in the rain for hours.

Restaurant Associates hired two cops to make sure we didn't tresspass on their property. One of the cops brought in to maintain "law and order" kept calling out 'Go on in, Best Sandwiches in Town'."

"We didn't have to trespass, the people understood. We'd like to continue the Boston Boycott because it was so effective. The workers there are with us and so is the community. Anyone who is interested in helping out can contact Susanne Cooper, phone number 245-1753."

"Eventually," said Cooper, "even though they are the nation's biggest restaurant corporation, they'll have to deal with us and our union."

"Concerned Workers" Back Union Effort

by Ray Milici

The author is active in the Concerned Hospital Workers.

A union organizing drive at Yale-New Haven Hospital has been going on for about 14 months. Those who have stuck with the drive for that time and those who have joined in the fight along the way have both learned a lot by doing a lot. Although our efforts to organize our co-workers into Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union, RWDSU, AFL-CIO, have not yet succeeded, we did succeed in gaining a good foothold.

There are an estimated 1300 union-eligible workers at the hospital. Among them are transportation aides, nurse's aides, cooks, dietary aides, building service and housekeeping employees, linen service employees. Though a majority of these workers have not yet joined 1199, many have. You might say we have the making of a majority. We expect to see a full majority in the near future.

Out of the workers who joined the union came a strong organizing committee, which took over most of the responsibility of organizing the workers. Out of the organizing committee came a group of 25 hospital workers, now known as the Concerned Hospital Workers of Yale-New Haven. This integrated group of determined people ranges in age from 17 to 52 and includes both full and part-time workers with many years of service at the hospital. *A few members are the original people who investigated and then contacted Local 1199 over a year and a half ago to begin the organizing drive.*

The Concerned Hospital Workers was organized about seven months ago to keep the organizing drive alive when it became evident it would take more than a few months to succeed in organizing a union. Although we keep ourselves separate from Local 1199, we strongly support them. We feel the best thing we could do for our co-workers is to make them aware of the advantages we all could have if we stand together as a strong union.

Projects

We not only support and aid Local 1199, but we also try to keep actively involved in other important projects. We are now involved in organizing working mothers. We want to express to the hospital administration the need for a childcare center to be located in one of the hospital buildings for the use of mothers who work at the hospital. We also have held various social events to bring hospital workers together. We plan to have more such activities in the future. We have recently presented the first in a series of films designed to educate any interested hospital worker in the history of past organizing drives and the labor movement in general. The one thing that has kept the organizing drive alive more than anything else is the *Workers Newsletter,* which comes out monthly. In this newsletter, we express our ideas and opinions and keep everyone aware of the problems that exist at Yale-New Haven Hospital. All hospital workers are encouraged to contribute to the Newsletter.

Administration Maneuvers

One of the biggest factors that has delayed the unionization of Yale-New Haven workers has been the sudden changes in policy by Charles Womer and his administration. We refer to some new administration tactics as "the good guy policy."

Within the past 14 months, the hospital administration came up with these new policies: 1) a grievance procedure; 2) job-posting; 3) an across-the-board raise of $10-$12 for all hospital workers; 4) an improvement in the benefits and compensation plan; 5) an indoctrination orientation program for all new hospital employees; 6) the organizing of a basketball and football league for competition between the hospital departments.

What Unionization Means

Some people believe it was a coincidence these new policies came along during the organizing drive. We just can't help believing otherwise. Although these new hospital benefits do not meet union standards, they did fool many hospital employees--just as the hospital administration wanted.

But many hospital workers are now beginning to realize what these new policies mean. Money and benefits are important, but we feel that what we could gain from unionizing is a voice for workers in determining hospital policy concerning hospital workers. When we do finally succeed in organizing Local 1199 at Yale-New Haven--and we will succeed--it won't mean the end of the Concerned Hospital Workers. We plan to remain active in the union to help union groups elsewhere and to deal with other issues that affect working people.

Labor Notes

YOU'RE BUYING A WAR

You've been spending $2.64 a day to keep the war going. If you're the head of an average American family, you paid approximately $600 of your tax money last year for the war in Southeast Asia. And inflation, caused by the war, meant you were out another $350. That works out to about $2.64 a day out of your pocket. And if you find it hard to make it financially these days, the answer's simple: you're buying a war.

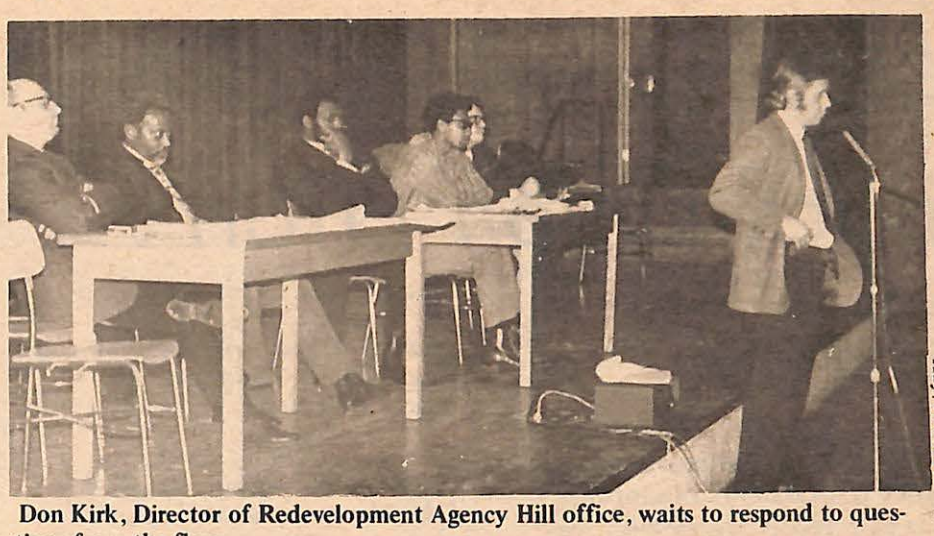
UAW Washington Report

The Vietnam war has cost the U.S. 8.8 million man-years of labor. Working people have paid the heaviest price in the war -- unequal draft calls, higher taxes, unemployment, and neglect of domestic needs.

Leonard Woodcock, pres. UAW

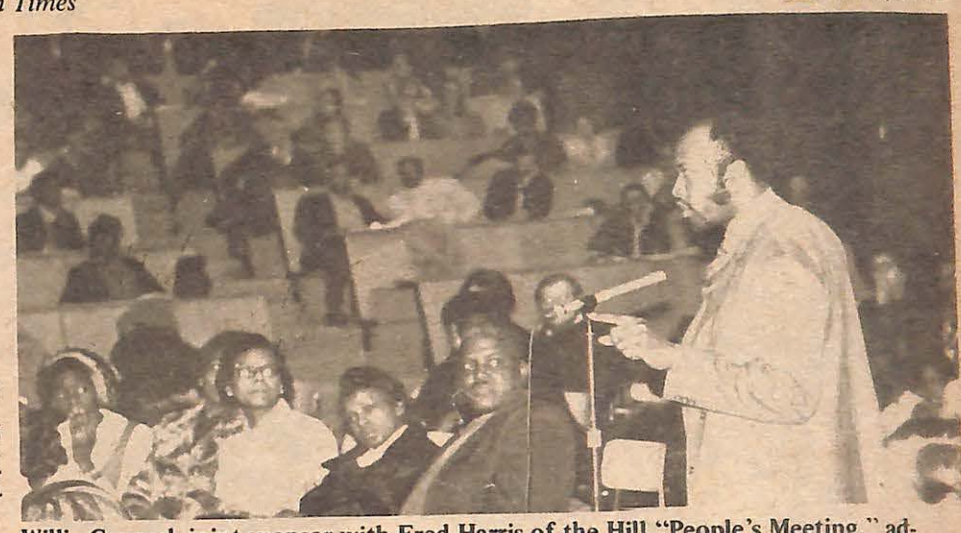
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

On March 12 there will be a public, legislative hearing in Hartford on proposed bills on "collective bargaining for state employees." The hearing will take place at 1 p.m. in the Senate Chambers. The Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees (CUWE) and the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) have submitted bills. Now that Meskill has proposed an increase in the work week from 35 to 40 hours, it is more important than ever that state employees have the right to bargain and strike!



Kay/Frankel

Don Kirk, Director of Redevelopment Agency Hill office, waits to respond to questions from the floor.



Kay/Frankel

Willie Counsel, joint sponsor with Fred Harris of the Hill "People's Meeting," addresses the Agency representatives from the floor.

Hill Speakers Hit Renewal Procrastination

by Elizabeth Henderson
a Hill resident.

By now, Hill residents have attended hundreds of meetings on the redevelopment of their neighborhood with little results. On February 23, 250 people came out to yet another meeting, and they went away angry.

The "People's Meeting" was called to demand information, yet more than that, the sponsors and the people who turned out really wanted some assurance that their voices would count in the final decisions and that action would come fast.

Speaker after speaker at the meeting expressed suspicion of the Redevelopment Agency. Why was it taking so long to get any changes? Why does so much money go for salaries of administrators and office furnishings? The representative of the Redevelopment Agency provided no satisfactory answers.

Margaret Leslie, director of the Mental Health Program, summarized the failures of Redevelopment as far as poor blacks, whites and Puerto Ricans are concerned. "Redevelopment has divided this city and got everybody scrambling and scrapping each other," she declared. Specifically she attacked the lack of low income housing and Redevelopment's concentration on projects, like Route 34, which serve the suburbs.

Leslie further complained that planning for the Hill started in 1964, but citizen participation wasn't invited until 1968 when many decisions were already made. Officials like Don Kirk, Director of Redevelopment's Hill office, have their allegiance downtown: "We have a job to do to bring things together...to define what kinds of problems are being made for us by the Redevelopment Agency."

Redevelopment Position

The Redevelopment Agency responded to the call to the meeting with a mass of facts and figures. Don Kirk presented a report on the Hill Renewal Project which ran to over 50 pages of documents.

These included the history of HUD funding for Hill planning, a list of meetings since 1957 at which resident participation occurred, the activities of the Hill Project Office, a list of contracts for work in the Hill, a map of the Hill Planning Area with proposed changes marked on it and the program for completing the Hill plan by the June 30, 1971 deadline.

Willie Counsel, Director of the Urban Institute, asked Kirk whether there was a master plan for redevelopment of the entire Hill. Kirk admitted there is none.

Counsel pointed out that there are now only four months left to develop a plan before Federal money ran out. Yet the Redevelopment Agency has had since 1965 to come up with such a plan.

"There is a System..."

A woman from Cedar St. called for massive rent strikes and asked: "Why do we need any agency? Why can't we get the money and do it ourselves? We're able. Give us the tools."

William Donahue of the Redevelopment Agency answered her "There is a system. I know you don't like to hear that..."

Pat Gallyot, organizer of the People's Free Food Program, denounced a system that is set up to keep the poor waiting for crumbs: "People have been wasting an awful lot of time dealing with the city," she said. "What we need is survival programs. The government is participating in genocide." She also attacked the close ties between Yale and Redevelopment.

Plea for Unity

Some speakers emphasized unified **action as the way to gain control of community planning. Sal Ruotolo, Director of the Hill Housing Development Corporation and candidate for mayor, said, "We can only combat the rowing course, Route 34,...., if we work as a community, if we work together and stay together."**

Representatives of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation, Willie Smith and Roger Everson, joined in Ruotolo's plea for unity. Smith said he realized people in the Hill were reluctant to get involved when they believed all the decisions were made downtown anyway. But, he pointed out, the HNC Model Cities task forces and Urban Renewal Committee would have a say in Hill planning.

Everson added in evaluating the meeting, "I hope energies that have been released here carry over. We have meetings every night of the week where decisions are made...if you want to get involved, come on out there and help us. We need all the help we can get."

Most people left before the meeting ended, angry that once again all the Agency gave was confusing statistics and vague promises. **One woman complained, "I thought the meeting would be about bad housing and not just a lot of noise–that's why I stopped going to all these meetings..."**

Foot Dragging Has Delayed Hill Renewal

by Elizabeth Henderson

For over six years the city of New Haven has held out the promise of vast improvements–new schools, new housing, rehabilitation of old housing–to the people of the Hill neighborhood.

Background to the News

Planning for an urban renewal program in the Hill began in the mid 60's and an Early Land Aquisition program was adopted in 1966 for the 22 acre Hill Central Project. In 1967, the Federal Government approved the first funds for the purchase of these 22 acres. There was only token citizen participation up to this time.

Between 1967 and 1970, most of the houses in Hill Central were torn down and a K-4 (kindergarten through fourth grade) school was started. Today most of this land lies bare. The city has yet to adopt a full urban renewal plan for the Hill. The main reason for these years of foot dragging has been the fact that the Redevelopment Agency's primary committment has been to downtown projects.

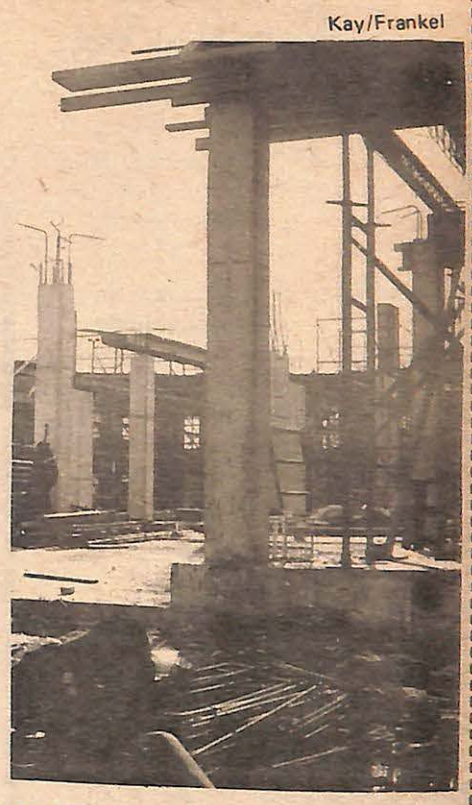
The Redevelopment Agency has consistently blamed delays in planning on the little citizen participation it allows. In early 1968, Architect Louis Kahn presented a site plan for Hill Central to the members of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation. They rejected Kahn's plan almost unanimously. The Redevelopment Agency claims this as the reason for the delay in the plan.

However, neither the Agency nor Mr. Kahn has ever presented another plan to the community. Besides, the site plan for Hill Central was **not** the renewal plan for the entire neighborhood.

The fact of the matter is that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) told the city that it was going to stop funding the Hill by the summer of 1969, but the city never informed the neighborhood. Hill planning has been limping along on temporary funds ever since.

Board Balks at Hiring for DeWitt

The Dewitt School, optimistically scheduled for completion by September, 1971, is already causing some friction between teachers and the Board of Education. The building has been designed with removeable walls and the exciting possibility of an "open-classroom" education for its future occupants (Hill children in grades K through 4 who now attend the Horace Day School). However, no plans have been made to train faculty and staff to take advantage of the unique facilities offered by the building. Teachers interested in the school, including Fred Aquavita, NHFT vice president for the elementary schools, have asked the Board of Education to put out a job offering and call a meeting, but have thus far met with no success. The Board, according to Mr. Aquavita, wants to hire a principal first.



Kay/Frankel

Drug Program Begins in Fair Haven

by Mary Ellen Spellman
member of Project Enough

A lot of new people are getting involved in our program at Project Enough. We are a youth program established to deal with the drug problem in Fair Haven. We want to deal with the drug problem and the real causes of drug abuse and to get kids together to start dealing with those causes.

Our new office at 117 Grand Ave. is all fixed up now with posters, black light, and architect's drawings of the Lloyd Street School. We hope to renovate the school and run our programs out of it.

We have informal meetings every Tuesday night at 8:00 and are open every day at the Grand Ave. office. Kids have been dropping by to give us new ideas and they are always welcome. We are looking for volunteers to run evening programs. Anyone interested should contact us at 562-4301.

We have a lot of good ideas for programs, art projects, getting bands to play, etc. As soon as more kids get involved we plan to get some of them started.

An open house for aldermen and other supporters of Project Enough is being planned for the near future.

On March 7, kids from the neighborhood came to the Lloyd Street School and talked with the architects and contractors who are helping us renovate the building.

Project Enough held its monthly meeting March 2. Three members of the board were voted out or resigned. These spaces were filled by Cathy Quinn, Mike O'Mara, and Ellen Quinn. Mary Wieland, previously the Vice President, was voted in as the new President.

Hazel St. Rent Strike In 2d Month

"We wouldn't mind so much about the rent. We are all willing to pay. But we want to see what we are paying for."

With those words, members of the Hazel St. Tenants Association described their rent strike that is already two months old and growing. The rent strike is New Haven's second this year (see **Modern Times** Feb. 15-28 for article on Dickerman St. strike).

The strike now involves tenants in at least three buildings on Hazel St. and one on Scranton St. All the buildings are owned by the Rea-Maffeo Corporation.

The strike began when Rea-Maffeo announced a $55 rent increase for most of the Hazel Street apartments, which had previously rented for $80 a month. The rent does not include utilities.

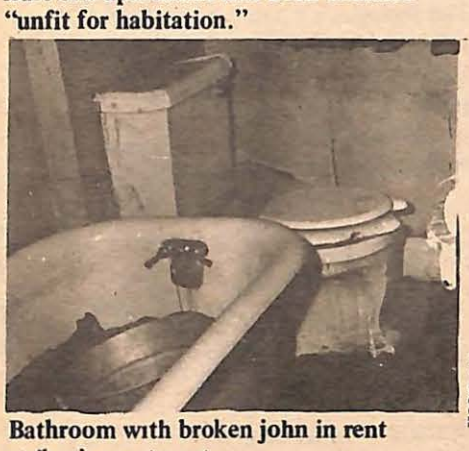
Five families immediately decided to withhold rent until the landlord agreed to either lower the rate or produce reasonable property improvements. Rent was paid into a special escrow fund, pending a settlement. The strike has now expanded to include all the occupants of three six-family buildings on Hazel Street, as well as the occupants of another building on Scranton Street, owned by the same realty company.

Rea-Maffeo Violations

The tenants say Rea-Maffeo, which purchased the buildings in December, was violating a promise made early in January not to raise rents until the buildings had been fixed up.

According to Ella Jenkins of the Hazel Street Tenants Association, complaints include *holes on ceilings and floors, leaky walls, rats and roaches and rooms that are completely unusable in rain and cold.*

Since the rent strike began, the Redevelopment Agency has investigated and ordered the landlords to bring the buildings up to housing code standards. Morris Morton, a field representative for Redevelopment, told *Modern Times* at least one apartment had been declared "unfit for habitation."



N. Beck

Bathroom with broken john in rent striker's apartment.

The New Haven Legal Assistance Association has also entered the strike by helping to set up negotiations between the tenants and landlords. The negotiations broke down last week, however, and Rea-Maffeo has begun eviction proceedings.

LAA research turned up the fact that the buildings were bought for $438 down and $438 a month. Thus, if the landlords get away with charging $135 rent, they will be making a profit of over 60%.

Many of the tenants in the building are on welfare--and the landlords would like more, according to Redevelopment representative Morton.

"The state is the main perpetrator of this situation," he says. "The average worker can't pay $135 for these dumps, so Maffeo is interested only in people who are on state, because the state will pay the rent regardless of conditions."

Anti-Route 34 People's Plan Wins Wide Community Support

by Steve Ney
of the Anti-Route 34 Coalition

The Anti-Route 34 Coalition will present the People's Alternate Plan to the State Department of Transportation at a hearing to be held in New Haven on March 24, 7:30 P.M. at 200 Orange Street.

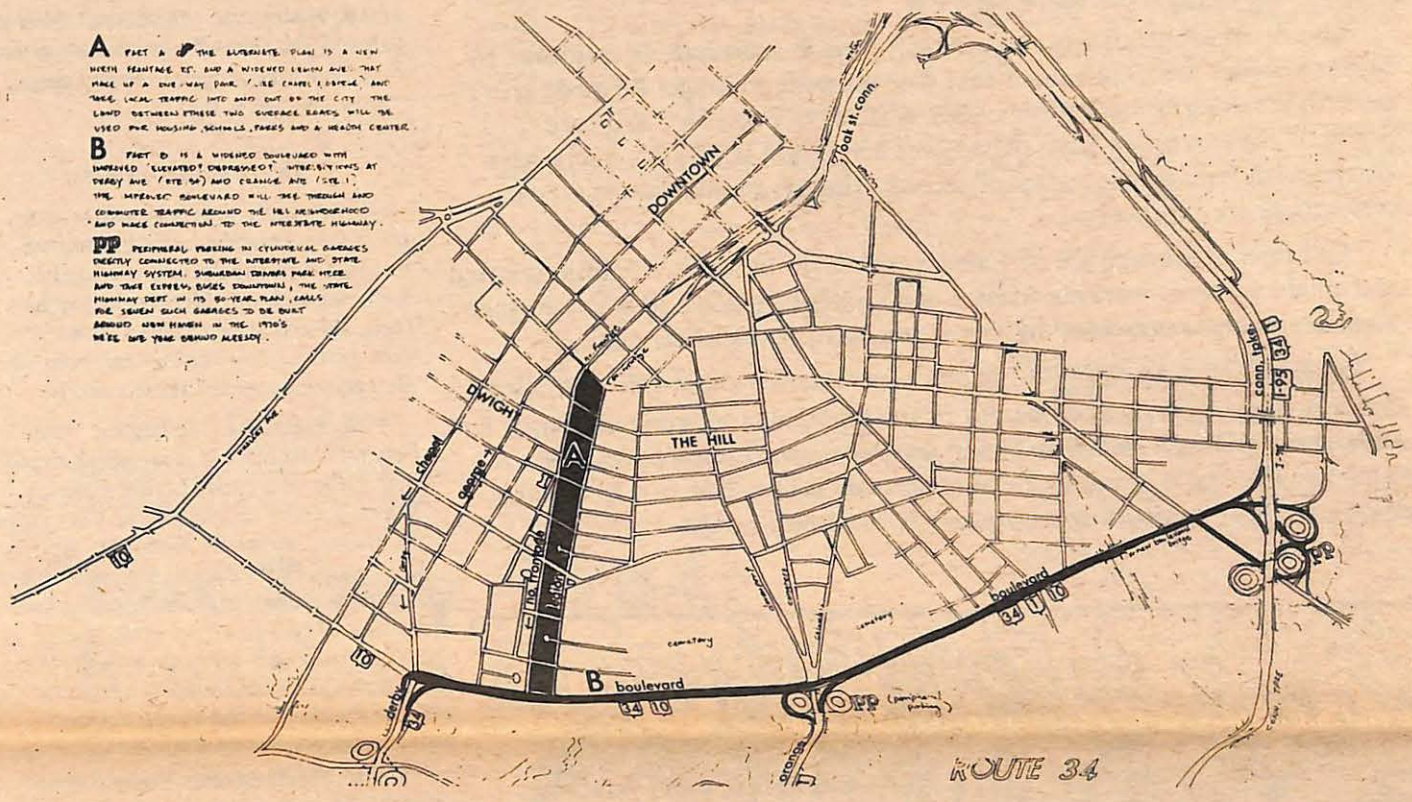
As it entered the home stretch in the race against Route 34, the Coalition set up plans for canvassing in the community, leaf-letting, fundraising and publicity at a recent meeting.

The People's Plan is substantially the same as the State's modified 12 lane highway *except that it omits the highway.* It calls for an extension of North Frontage Road and a widened Legion Avenue (see diagram, Part A) that make up a one-way pair (like Chapel and George) to carry local traffic from downtown to the Boulevard.

For suburban traffic, it calls for a widened Boulevard (see Part B) with improved intersections at Derby Avenue (Rt. 34) and Orange Avenue (Rt. 1). The improved Boulevard will route through and commuter traffic around the Hill neighborhood and join the Connecticut Turnpike (I-95). Peripheral parking is also planned (see Part PP).

According to the Coalition, the People's Plan will free about 40 acres of land for housing, parks and other community facilities and will avoid the effect of a highway dividing the city in half.

The Coalition is gathering the support of a wide-range of community groups—PTA's, environmental groups, labor unions, the elderly, church groups, businessmen, neighborhood organizations, and area legislators such as Joe Lieberman (D), Robert Oliver (D), Jos. Barlett (D), and former mayoral candidate Paul Capra (R).


A PART A OF THE ALTERNATE PLAN IS A NEW NORTH FRONTAGE RD. AND A WIDENED LEGION AVE. THAT MAKE UP A ONE-WAY PAIR (LIKE CHAPEL & GEORGE) AND TAKE LOCAL TRAFFIC INTO AND OUT OF THE CITY. THE LAND BETWEEN THESE TWO SURFACE ROADS WILL BE USED FOR HOUSING, SCHOOLS, PARKS AND A HEALTH CENTER.
B PART B IS A WIDENED BOULEVARD WITH IMPROVED "CLOVERLEAF" DEPRESSED INTERSECTIONS AT DERBY AVE. (RTE 34) AND ORANGE AVE (RTE 1). THE IMPROVED BOULEVARD WILL TAKE THROUGH AND COMMUTER TRAFFIC AROUND THE HILL NEIGHBORHOOD AND MAKE CONNECTION TO THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY.
PP PERIPHERAL PARKING IN CENTRAL GARAGES DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO THE INTERSTATE AND STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM. SUBURBAN COMMUTERS PARK HERE AND TAKE EXPRESS BUSES DOWNTOWN. THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPT IN ITS 30-YEAR PLAN CALLS FOR SEVEN SUCH GARAGES TO BE BUILT AROUND NEW HAVEN IN THE 1970'S WE'LL SEE THAT BEHIND SCHEDULE.
DOWNTOWN
THE HILL
DWIGHT
Derby
boulevard
ROUTE 34
conn. turnpike
I-95
Orange
Legion
Chapel
George
B
PP

Ouster Attempt Blocked

CPI Loses in Fair Haven

by a New Haven resident who was formerly with the PAC

Neighborhood groups must struggle not only with the problems of their neighborhoods, but also with attacks from the bureaucracy of the State and Federally funded "poverty programs." In the latest such episode the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation was forced to spend their March 3 meeting in defense of their own full time staff member who was under attack from the citizen arm of the Redevelopment Agency.

The Neighborhood Corporation, with most of its 13 member groups present, voted unanimously to support their executive director, Charles Sabatino.

Sabatino had been attacked by the Project Area Committee (PAC) which is a small group of residents and landlords in Fair Haven who were established by the Redevelopment Agency and who have endorsed most Agency projects in Fair Haven.

The attack followed the disclosure by Sabatino of some CPI reports. The reports detailed a plan by CPI (the local "poverty agency") and the PAC to set up several new groups in Fair Haven which would then ask to be in the Neighborhood Corporation. Sabatino, and others in the Neighborhood Corporation, interpreted this as an attempt to undermine their ongoing work.

Corporation Endorses Sabatino

The Corporation unanimously voted that "We wholeheartedly endorse and back Charles Sabatino as our executive director. When Charles speaks, he speaks as the employed officer of the Board of Directors of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation."

The official representatives of the member organizations of the Corporation signed the endorsement. They included Ora Lee Dortche of Eastern Heights Concerned Citizens, William DeGeorge of Farnum Neighborhood House, Valentina Macri of Quinnipiac Terrace Senior Citizens, Alma Beck of the Quinnipiac Terrace Community Action, Mary DeStephano of the Farnum Mothers Corporation, Eunice Lomar of the Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Cathy Quinn of Project Enough, Inc., Sonya Augustine of the Parents Ministry Daycare, Rita Chill of the Fair Haven Twilight Corporation, and Catherine Quinn of the Fair Haven Betterment Association. Other members of these organizations joined in the unanimous support for Sabatino.

A second resolution attacked CPI: "The Board of Directors of the FHNC does not either desire or need the presence of any CPI officials at any of our meetings." This was unanimously endorsed by the member groups of the Corporation, after a discussion in which it was stated that the present CPI officials were not playing a constructive role when they came to Corporation meetings.

Courses Offered at Free School

The Free School of New Haven announces the following courses for the spring semester. For further information and to sign up for courses come to the Free School, 211 Park St., Thursday March 11, 8 p.m. or call the instructor:

-Lip Reading, Operant Conditioning (Caroline Fischer, 397-2965)
-Movie Viewing in New Haven (Peter Lallos, 562-1030)
-Dome Building (Roger Manny, 777-4394)
-Pacifism (Ross Starr, 436-0243)
-Poetry (Bill Fowler, 432-1483)
-Hiking (Mary Zimmerman, 878-8320)
-Unstructured Education (Hugh Karns 624-1030)
-Men's and Women's Liberation (Tina, 624-1670)
-Cuba Today (George Pillsbury, 624-5836)
-Women's Liberation (Susan Eggers, 432-4281)
-Communication (Henry Abramovitch 432-3044)
-Recorder Group (Tina, 624-1670)
-Cooking (Julie Ploetz, 562-9039, Eve Boge 387-8685)
-Nutrition (Jan Hale, 488-0816)
-Crafts (Ann Dudley, 288-3604)
-Candle-Making (Linda Randolph, 624-2715)
-Hatha Yoga (Jem Jenkins, 436-4644)
-Confronting the Draft (Gavin Wright, 436-1936)
-Current Literature Discussion Group (Caroline Fischer, 397-2965)
-Alternatives to the Nuclear Family (Peter Whitcomb, 787-2127)
-Work of Norman O. Brown (Eric Rathburn, 874-3116)

Editorial

Bringing Abortion Out in the Open

Connecticut's abortion law should have been taken off the books long ago. According to this law, it is illegal to have an abortion, perform an abortion or help someone get an abortion.

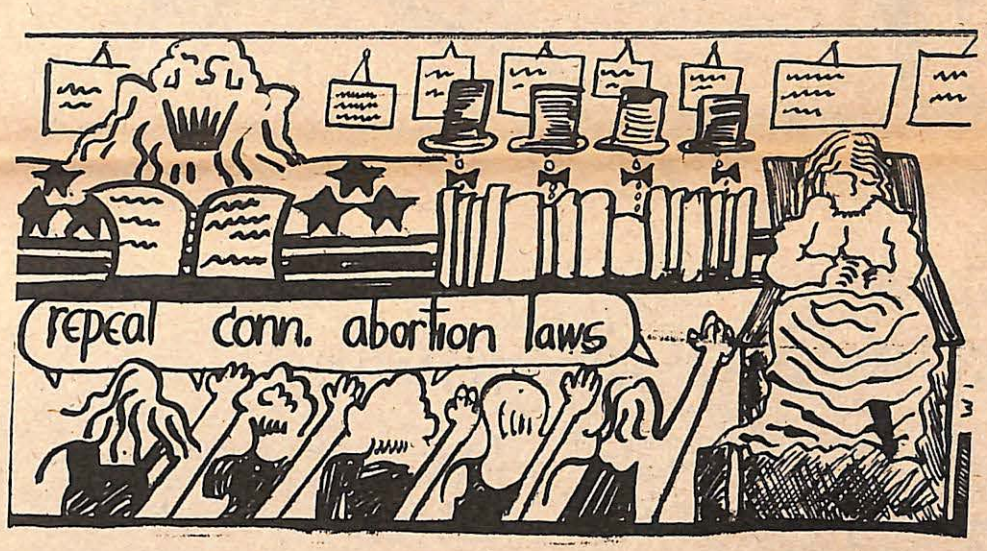
Modern Times believes that women, not the state, have the right to decide how many children they will bear. This means that the development of absolutely safe, reliable birth control for men as well as women must become a priority for medical research. It also means that population control, including forced sterilization, must not be used as a weapon against poor women.

Women Vs. Connecticut, an organization of Connecticut women, is bringing suit in Federal Court to challenge Connecticut's abortion law. Their goal is repeal of the present law.

The small group of women who initiated the suit have been joined by hundreds who are determined that women shall no longer be made criminals for refusing to bear more children than they can love and care for. Some of these women have themselves had illegal abortions; many have shared with friends the agony of secretly finding an abortionist whose credentials are unknown.

All kinds of women are included in the suit: mothers, doctors, married and single women, working women and students, black and white women. They are being represented by five women attorneys in the case.

Modern Times agrees with the position taken by the women bringing this suit. Abortion must come out in the open; women must no longer be shamed into silence. **Modern Times** also agrees with the women who initiated the suit that repealing the abortion law is only a first step toward making medical institutions responsive to women's needs.



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MODERN TIMES

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need–not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF. David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Jan Baecker, Neal Beck, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrence, Don Elliott, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Gene Frankel, Marleen Gabriel, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Teri Klein, Henry Lowendorf, Barbara Maryak, Art Mazer, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Steve Mick, Patty Miller, John Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Irv Pollack, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Marilyn Snyder, Olivia Stockard, June Taylor, Joe Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginnie Walbot, Dick Wieland, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser.

The President vs. the Unions

In a smoke-filled corner of the White House, President Nixon sits nervously with his advisors. Everyone is depressed, worried. Unemployment is high; Prices keep rising. Everyone hears talk about needing a new President. Even the businessmen whose contributions gave Nixon his job are uneasy. It's a dreary March, 1971. The President is about to launch a fateful campaign.

"A solution," Nixon shouts, "we have got to find a way to heal this sick economy. Or at least we've got to make it *look* healthy in time for the 1972 elections." A bright, young economic advisor to the President, a recent Yale PhD, jumps to his feet. "I know," he says, with a look of absolute confidence, "you should suspend the Davis-Bacon Act immediately." Confused and annoyed, Nixon snaps, "What the hell is that?"

The Davis-Bacon Act

With a smile that is almost a sneer, the Yale economist puffs himself up to explain to the President what he learned in school. Hiding the joy he feels, the economist thinks about how glorious it is that he can help change the course of the economy.

"Mr. President," he begins, "the Federal Government is spending nearly $50 billion on construction projects. That is a lot of money, more than twice the amount spent on Vietnam. According to the Davis-Bacon Act, when there is Federal money in a construction project, the people hired to work there must be paid the 'prevailing wage rates.' *This usually means that workers must get the wages that the construction* unions have won over the years."

"Now, Mr. President, the construction workers may not get anywhere near as much money as you or I, b they get paid pretty well compared to most other working people. By suspending the Davis-Bacon Act, you make it legal to pay construction workers less than union-scale wages on all Federally financed construction projects. And if wages are lower, perhaps the owners of construction companies won't have to raise prices to get more profits. And that would help slow the inflation."

The Political Payoff

At this point, a political advisor to Nixon interrupts the Yale economist. "Politically speaking," he says, speaking slowly, "it would be great to suspend the Davis-Bacon Act. Mr. President, you could say that lowering workers' wages was a blow against inflation. You could turn other workers against the construction workers by saying that the construction workers were paid too much anyway."

The Yale economist is angry that he is not the one talking, so he interrupts the political advisor. "Mr. President, by allowing the construction company owners to pay under union-scale wages, you are threatening to break the unions. Union workers will start to see non-union workers get hired at lower wages while union-workers insisting on union pay can't work at all. Imagine what this could do to union membership."

By this time, the political advisor is so excited he can hardly talk. "But Mr. President, this is a golden opportunity. You can hold a news conference and say that the big, bad unions must be controlled. The owners and businessmen will love you and make contributions. I even see a way for you to shut up the liberals and further divide black and white workers all at the same time. You simply say that one reason for breaking the unions is to help get construction jobs for black people. Oh, Mr. President, the political possibilities of suspending Davis-Bacon are beautiful."

Nixon Plunges

President Nixon took the advice. So now we will see the results. Will the construction unions fight back? Will other unions see Nixon's action as an attack on them too as they wonder which unions might be hit next? Will those union leaders who did so little to open membership to black people now finally see the error and the danger of their ways? Will all Americans tell Mr. Nixon, his advisors and his financial backers that the solution to inflation and unemployment must come from their profits and not from wages?

It's never too late to learn and to act.

LNS

GOING THROUGH CHANGES

Today
in my small natural body,
I sit and learn–
my woman's body
like yours
target on any street,
taken from me
at the age of twelve
like Venezuelan oil
with the same explanation
you are ignorant
let me show you
then sold back drop by drop
in pink-frosted bottles
by tiny merchants with big shadows
sitting behind the screens of Oz
and buying armies
with the profits.
I watch a woman dare
I dare to watch a woman
We dare to raise our voices
smash the bottles
learn.
Watch me learn to dare
my arms and legs feel awkward–
we came to ask your help.

–Jean Tepperman
Off our Backs/LNS

Write on

Oppose Tuition Hike

To the Editors:

As a taxpaying citizen, registered voter, and faculty member of South Central Community College, I want to go on record as being opposed to H.B. 1188 raising tuition fees in Connecticut's state schools.

This odious bill is a blatant attack on the Urban-Community Poor as well as those students, and their families, from surrounding suburban communities.

The concept of Community Colleges, with an open-enrollment (which is clearly non-discriminatory on the basis of race or economic status) is a positive one.

At the same time, we are faced with this Elitist-Racist bill designed to either close down our community colleges, or maintain them for people on a social-class basis.

Consider this if you will!

Who do you think will attend the community colleges if this bill is passed?

I doubt seriously if there will be sufficient numbers of students who come from families whose economic status can afford this increase to carry the community colleges.

Returning Vietnam War veterans are turning to the community colleges, because of extreme difficulties in getting into our state universities. After the price they have paid for a war they didn't create, nor play a part on the decision-making level, they have to return to Connecticut and face this!

I urge the Legislative Committee on Education not to even dignify this bill with any recognition, by expending valuable time in giving it consideration.

Sincerely,
I. Arnette Whitmire
Instructor
South Central Community College

Media Overload

To The Editors:

We have received a sample copy of **MODERN TIMES**. We do NOT know your staff members or their background, though we see your trend.

We read **The Christian Century** for editorial approach to issues. We do not need another.

Your feature on the First Methodist Church was interesting. But, you overlooked the fact that these groups do not touch the members in any way. We afford them church space. I am happy we do so.

Thanking you,
William H. Veale
New Haven

P.S. The Crow provides an editorial viewpoint comparable to yours. We receive that.

News from Ireland

To the Editors:

I am an Irish national who was a student in New Haven for five years. While there I became very impressed with the work being done by AIM, the **AIM Newsletter**, and **Modern Times**. I have now returned to Ireland, but still receive **Modern Times**. I very much enjoyed reading the articles about the I.R.A. by Brad Blaney in the Jan. 1 and Jan. 15 issues. Having read a very discouraging account (by a British reporter) of the Seale trial and the zero amount of campus activity, I would like to pass on a little news about political repression here.

Prime Minister Jack Lynch may decide to swoop in the near future. I've no doubt that sooner or later hundreds of people will be interned. Many people say that only the leadership of Saor Eire will be arrested, but that is ridiculous. Saor Eire is a guerrilla organization with a very large following in Dublin. Lynch wants to intern everybody who may oppose the wage controls and entry into the European Common Market. Recently we've had a lot of talk about the "irresponsible" unions. The unions here are militant but very splintered. If we could get them to act together just once, it would do wonders.

I think that what Lynch is doing here is exactly what Trudeau, Franco, et. al. are doing elsewhere. Severe repression is now acceptable as long as there are no public executions. The threat of internment has raised the consciousness of workers here. Now they are beginning to realize the political implications of their actions. Even the farmers are becoming active. Recently the National Farmers Association announced a ban on purchases of new machinery, cars, etc., until the government does something about the price of farm products. The manufacturers are very worried today, and they will put pressure on Lynch to do something.

Fraternally,

Donal Hurley
Barna
County Galway
Ireland

Don't Write Hanoi

To the Editors:

Recently I received with my statement from the First New Haven National Bank a copy of a leaflet put out by the American Red Cross urging people to write to the President of North Vietnam and demand release of American prisoners of war.

It would seem that such a controversial subject as the Vietnam War – with its various segments of winding down or escalating or Vietnamizing or whatever – is hardly the topic for a bank to use as a leaflet.

In this case – the American p.o.w. situation in North Vietnam – the proper term to use is "whatever." The American Red Cross in conjunction with other private institutions is subjecting the American people to a propaganda campaign to get them to believe that they can help the plight of our p.o.w.'s by writing Hanoi.

This is nothing but a misguided dream and an obvious grandstand play by the American Red Cross. Any agency that uses this leaflet to make its customers believe they are doing something for American p. o. w. 's could be as guilty of war crimes as Washington, Saigon, or Hanoi. I am a Navy veteran of World War II, and I am concerned about our foreign policy and our p.o.w.'s in the North. I urge everyone to spend five minutes and 24 cents to write to your Senators and Congressman and President Nixon to withdraw all American troops from Indochina.

Hanoi probably won't try to capture any G.I.'s here in the U.S. So, with no American troops to capture, we can then get down to basic negotiations.

The leaflet by the American Red Cross is appalling because it uses these unfortunate men as mere pawns in a power-struggle between Hanoi and Saigon. Our government in Washington has shown little interest in real efforts at peace talks to help the p.o.w.'s.

This p.o.w. issue is a basic one in ending our tragic commitment to the cruel regime in Saigon. It would be a monumental disaster to direct our attention in a wrong direction. The President, the Department of State, the Department of Defense and the Congress must bear the burden for peace in Indochina.

Pressure for action must be aimed at them by the American people. Seventy-three percent of our citizens want us out by the end of 1972. If our leaders make that commitment, a ceasefire could easily follow, and the release of all p.o.w.'s could become a blessed reality for them and their families.

Sincerely,
Art Malloy
New Haven, Conn.

World Affairs

Laos Since 1964: Hiroshima Every Week

by Laurie Nussdorfer

The author is a Yale student.

Laos is back in the news today thanks to Nixon and Thieu's latest escalation of the Indochina war. The Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars' publication, *Laos: War and and Revolution* (Harper and Row, paperback, $4.75) is thus very timely. Edited by two Yale graduate students in Asian history, Nina S. Adams and Alfred W. McCoy, with an introduction by Noam Chomsky, this book is a collection of documents and a series of articles by scholars and journalists covering the past, present, and future of Laos. Written before and during last spring's Cambodian invasion, it attempts to tell the story of a "forgotten war" in an all-but-forgotten land. Unfortunately, Laos has only been forgotten by the American people; it might wish to be a little more forgotten by the American government.

It is Fred Branfman's article "Presidential War in Laos, 1964-1970" which really curdles the blood. Since 1964 Laos has been subjected to the most protracted and extensive bombing of civilian targets in history. 30% of the population resides in refugee camps where they are supported by U.S. supplies. The bombs showered on the peasant population equal the explosive force of a Hiroshima every week. Since 1968 there have been an average 20 to 30 thousand bombing sorties a month with the American taxpayers footing the $2 billion dollar annual bill. The irony is that from 1964 until March 1970, American officials denied publicly and privately that the United States was bombing Laos at all. They claim they have been striking only the Ho Chi Minh Trail for the last year.

The history of American meddling in this hilly, sparsely-populated country *goes back to 1954. After the Geneva Accords, John Foster Dulles determined* to "contain" the northern portion of temporarily-divided Vietnam by surrounding it with loyal outposts of the "Free World" Laos – the dagger thrusting from China and North Vietnam into Southeast Asia became the key domino in this strategy. Several articles document the continual American sabotage of Laotian neutralism from 1954 to 1964. Although the American government claims it has expanded its role in Laos in response to North Vietnamese invasion, the evidence of the articles laughs this contention right off the page.

Pathet Lao

Today the Americans direct the administration of relief supplies, run the refugee camps, and pay the army – indeed virtu-

ally control the royal government of Laos. The CIA even directs its own army – the Armee Clandestine – which includes Meo tribesmen and other mercenaries from all over Asia and is supplemented by Thai regulars. Despite the second largest aid per capita in the world and the most intensive bombing in the world, however, the Americans have not yet "won" in Laos. The reason is not the North Vietnamese but the indigenous Pathet Lao.

In 1968 the French Journalist Jacques Decornoy wrote, ". . .the incessant bombing of the Pathet Lao and Washington's grip *on Vientiane must end some day. Then, as everyone in Vientiane knows, with or without the aid of Hanoi, the Pathet Lao will carry the day. Their strength comes* less from outside than from the growth of authentically popular social forces." Founded in 1945 to resist French colonialism, the Pathet Lao want peace, neutrality, and an end to American aggression in Laos. The American government consistently downplays their role claiming that North Vietnamese regulars outnumber the Pathet Lao two to one. In fact, combined North Vietnamese support and combat troops make up only 10% of the Pathet Lao fighting force, according to Laotian Army intelligence sources quoted by Branfman. It is clear that this nationalist resistance has been strengthened since the bombing began.

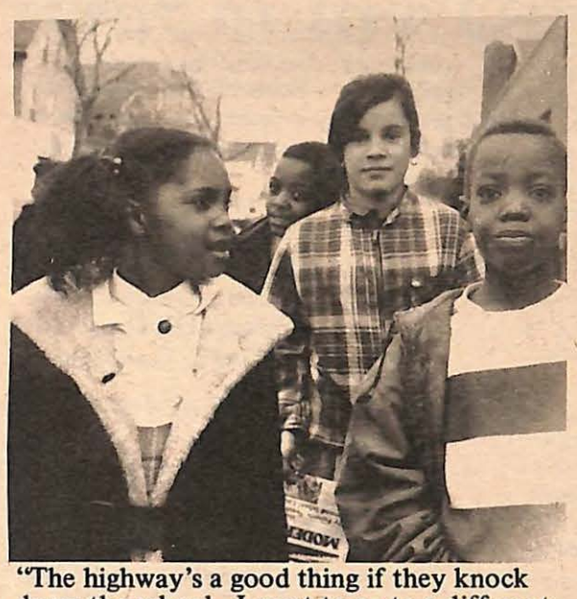
Refugees evacuated from bombed-out villages are mostly women, children, and old people; the able-bodied men and women stay behind and join the Pathet Lao. Recruitment rose from 30 to 95% of the eligible population between 1964 and 1969. Deprived of their base in the countryside by the bombing, the Pathet Lao live in caves during the day, dependent on supplies from North Vietnam for food. Youthful, mobile, and intensely dedicated, they are the best fighters in Laos and control two-thirds of Laotian territory.

Eye Opener

Laos: War and Revolution is an eye-opener and essential reading for anyone who wants to understand what is really happening behind the headlines. The United States' government thought it could pull a "fast one" in Laos, but after sixteen years of behind-the-scenes manipulation, the game was found out, and the truth told. The price for some came high. Fred Branfman was just expelled from Laos at CIA instigation. And there's no happy ending to this story; the pace of intervention has quickened in recent weeks. As one writer put it, "There is no indication that the Laotian tragedy is approaching a finale."

ON-SITE OPINION

On the eve of the State Department of Transportation hearing for the Route 34 12–lane highway complex the **Modern Times** inquiring photographers went out to the Oak Street–Legion Avenue area to sample public opinion. Responses were as varied as the people we interviewed and indicated that the highway is by no means a settled issue.



"The highway's a good thing if they knock down the school. I want to go to a different school. My mother wants the highway so she won't have to stop on red lights."

Anita Ortiz, (center), 80 Asylum and friends

"We don't want it. How are we going to cross the street to go to school and to the stores on the other side? There's too much noise from the cars going by."

Wm. Ford (12) and **Daryl Gibson** (8), Sylvan Avenue

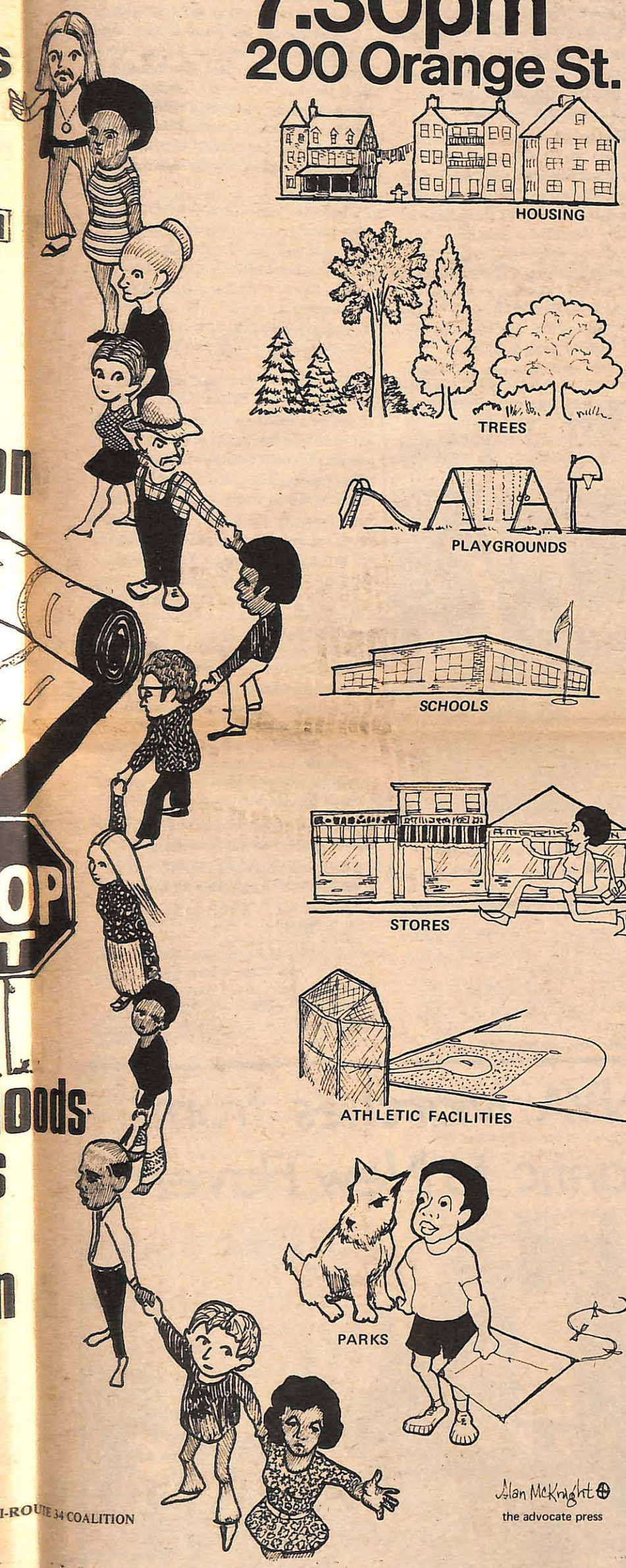
"I don't like roads. The highway planners think they have progress on their side. But roads bring only pollution and noise. Route 34 will be another monstrosity like the parking garages downtown."

Stephen Baruch, 1 South Street

"I think the highway will be convenient for the people. Now it takes me twenty minutes to get to Route 34 and only fifteen minutes from there to Seymour."

George Contopoulos, Seymour, Ct.

TEND PUBLIC HEARING!
AR. 24
7:30pm
of Records
200 Orange St.
T 34



THE ANTI-ROUTE 34 COALITION

"I don't see how the highway will help. A lot of people will be out of housing and the children will have no place to play."

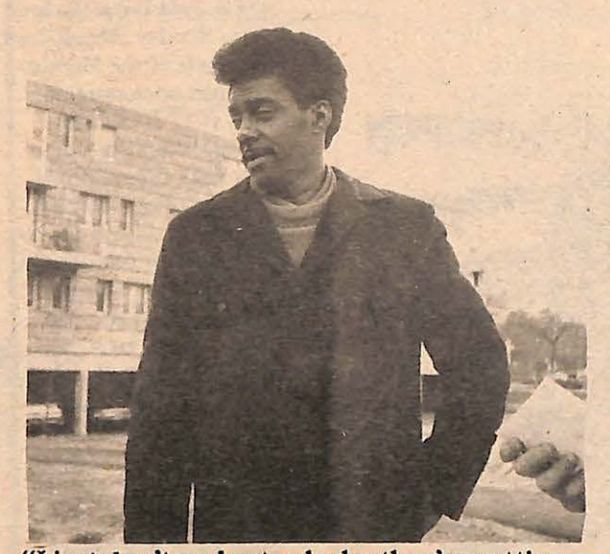
Mrs. Dorothy Pouncy with **Leeshea** and **Monique** 130 Asylum Street

"I don't want to have to walk across twelve lanes to go to Nursing School."

Phyllis Blair, Meriden, Conn.

"Damn Route 34! I need a place to stay. The only places around are $200–$300 a month. Why do we need a highway from here to there– it ain't going nowhere."

James Garrett and **Nate James**, 717 Winchester Avenue



"I just don't understand why they're putting a highway past the project. Twelve lanes, that's ridiculous! They could use that money for something else. The highway could be stopped if people got together."

Marlin Jackson, 37 Grand Street

Auto-Worker President Faces Anti-Union Press

by Matt Borenstein

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers (UAW), representing over 1 million American workers, came to Yale University on February 24 to address the Yale Political Union. In the afternoon he was present at a press conference. I represented **Modern Times** at the conference.

I thought it would be a good opportunity to question Woodcock on some issues about the UAW and unions in general that have been of interest to **Modern Times**. For example, I wanted to know more about the rank and file movement in the UAW - especially about the black caucuses or why unions like the UAW aren't doing more organizing to get more members and more power (less than one third of American workers are in unions).

As it turned out, reporters from the other media were so busy attacking the union leader that I decided my questions would be out of place. I thought it more important for Woodcock to have a chance to dismiss questions like "Do you think unions are too powerful?" "Do you think we are escalating the war in Vietnam?" and "Are wage increases increasing inflation?"

Unions Too Powerful?

Woodcock did a good job of dispelling *the myth that unions are too powerful.* ***He explained that almost any employer can defeat any union in the long run. American business right now has far more resources and power than American labor. I asked whether the UAW could ask for a halt in price increases as part of a contract demand with the auto companies. The UAW president replied that they make a proposal for a wage-price review in every major contract but lack the power to win it.***

Price Reviews

Woodcock was questioned extensively on inflation and the construction workers. One way to control inflation, he maintained, would be to have cost of living escalators in labor contracts. The major cause of inflation according to Woodcock has been the Vietnam war and not the cost push by wages.

The UAW president used concrete examples to prove the point that wage increases are not the cause of inflation. He told of the steel industry where Bethlehem had originally made a 12% price increase. Subsequently, U.S. Steel raised their prices by 6.8% and Bethlehem then reduced their increases. But, said Woodcock, who says that a 6.8% price increase is good just because it's less than 12%?

What is needed, he maintained, is a review board to make public the circumstances surrounding such price increases by huge industries such as auto and steel. They would have to state why they are increasing prices and where the money will go.

Woodcock also made strong anti-war statements, dismissing the "hard-hat syndroms" as an indication of how American workers feel about the war.

One reporter asked whether the country could absorb returning soldiers into the job market and whether we could convert to a peace-time economy. Woodcock said we could with directed priorities, conversion taxes on defense-related employers, and extra protection for displaced workers. For example, the United States could make the same kind of committment to ecology as it did to space.

As the press conference ended, I gave the UAW president a copy of **Modern Times** and explained that it is a labor and community newspaper. He smiled and left to face the Yale students.

Free Food For Thought

by Pat Gallyot
of the People's Committee

On Saturday, Feb. 15, the People's Committee, joined by the New Haven Welfare Moms, met at the Retailers Food Center on Wallace and Grand Avenues and purchased $218 worth of wholesale food for the "People's Free Food Program." The funds had been raised by the Committee through a benefit showing of the film **Julius Caesar** and through private donations.

A spokeswoman for the Committee pointed out "the swelling rolls of unemployment and welfare" and said that the group has pledged to "continue raising funds to provide food for those families hard hit by the current economic crisis." She said the program was "inspired by Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins" and is one of several "Survival Programs, like the People Free Health Center at 27 Dixwell Ave., initiated by the Black Panther Party." "Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins," the spokeswoman continued, "were in the forefront of the struggle to implement concrete programs which served the immediate needs of people and educated them to join the fight against social and economic oppression."

Gail Coleman, Vice-President of the Welfare Moms, cited the case of a man recently laid off who "applied to the City Welfare Department for financial aid and was given $14 to sustain his family of four for a week." She noted that "food stamps are not readily available to families not receiving state assistance and involve a lengthy application process with a waiting period of several months. Moreover, food stamps do not solve the problem anyway because they are always inadequate to begin with."

After leaving the Food Center, the Committee took the food to the People's Free Health Center and distributed it from there to numerous families throughout the inner city while neighborhood residents dropped into the Health Center for needed supplies. Within hours all of the food had been given away.

The Committee is now seeking to raise funds to buy more food and a refrigerator and freezer. Due to a lack of space, the Health Center will not be an adequate site for distribution as the program expands. The committee is attempting to find a storefront location, preferably in the Newhallville area.

The Welfare Moms will continue working with the People's Committee to set up a foodbuying cooperative with unlimited participation of community people. Those interested may contact either group. The Food Co-op would function in conjunction with the Free Food Program, the latter continuing to serve emergency needs while the former will certainly help people get the maximum out of their food dollars.

The Committee is urgently appealing to everyone who can to contribute to the Free Food Program. Here are some of the ways you can help:

1. Pledge X number of dollars per week or month to support the program.
2. Solicit food donations from your local grocers.
3. Give fundraising parties, dances, benefits, rummage sales, etc. (There may be a benefit showing of films at the Yale Law School, April 3 - 5.)
4. Volunteer your time to help with the shopping and delivery of food.
5. Bring your ideas and suggestions to the People's Committee meetings on Saturdays at 1:00 p.m. at 865 Chapel St., Rm, 222.
6. If you belong to an organization or church, encourage it to support the program, help raise funds and food donations, and invite a People's Committee member to speak to its constituency.

Members of the People's Committee picking up food for free distribution to the community. Elise Brown of the Black Panther Party stands by cart. In center is Pat Gallyot.

CNVA Marches from Niantic to New Haven

Members and supporters of the New England Committee for Nonviolent Action marched over 40 miles from Niantic prison to New Haven Superior Court on March 1-6 to protest the trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale and to affirm nonviolence. Discussions were held at night in towns along the route. Peter O'Connell leads concluding phase of march.

Davis Bookstore Opens

The scene was festive at the opening of the Angela Davis Bookstore Sunday, March 7. The staff of the Marxist-Leninist bookstore, located at 17 Broadway, chose the date to coincide with International Women's Day, March 8, and the first great unemployment demonstration in the 1930's, March 6. The store will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and until 10 p.m. on Thursdays. Books on black history, women's history, and labor history are featured along with reading material from other countries and many periodicals and newspapers.

Union Solidarity Pays

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times staff member

At a union meeting held at 7 am, on Tuesday, March 9, Sargent workers voted to accept a new two year contract. The last three year contract had expired on Friday, March 5 and a strike had been a strong possibility.

The new contract provides substantial economic gains, especially in pensions. The wage increases average 50¢ per hour over the two years of the contract. Most workers seemed satisfied with the settlement as they streamed out of the meeting at the Loews' College Theater at 8 am to return to work.

On Sunday, March 7, Sargents management had presented what it called its "final offer." Management termed that proposal as one of the best in all its years negotiating with the union.

Workers Don't Buy It

But the 700 Sargent workers, members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), Local 243, were not frightened. At a union meeting held early Monday morning (March 8) they unanimously rejected the company's so-called "final offer."

No official strike was called at that time, but the workers took the rest of the day off to show the company that they meant business. Sargents "final offer" was a two year contract with very slight improvements over their previous offer of February 18 which the union membership had also rejected.

The negotiating committee had rejected Sargent's "final offer" but brought it before the entire membership for consideration. UE business agent, Harry Kaplan, said that "the whole economic package was not good enough." He added that none of the workers were frightened by the "final offer" tactic of Sargent management and took a "workers" holiday to demonstrate their solidarity.

On March 9 union negotiators presented an acceptable contract to the membership.

Unity the Best in Years

Solidarity and determination among Sargent workers is high. On Saturday, March 6, the day after the contract expired, 198 out of 200 workers did not show up for special overtime. At the end of a production period, Sargent management schedules weekend overtime to fill orders.

The day before, on March 5, the union stewards met and decided to ask union members not to show up for work the next day since there was no contract and negotiations were taking place. Almost all the workers scheduled for overtime the next day did not show up as a show of union solidarity in the face of Sargent Management. "Unity is the best in my 23 years with the union" *according to business agent Kaplan.*

Promised Teaching Positions Unavailable for June Graduates

by Linda Garson

The Author: A graduate student at Southern Conn. State College.

Four years ago when I started college, people would say, 'Oh, you're going to be a teacher. And they would add, matter-of-factly; 'There'll be a job waiting for you when you get out.' Linda Stoller, a senior in elementary education at Southern Connecticut, went of to tell me, "I thought that after four years there would be a job waiting. Now I feel like it's been a waste!"

This year alone, Southern Connecticut State College, the largest teacher education institution in New England, will graduate 2000 certified teachers. It is predicted that 28 percent of the teachers certified by Southern who are now seeking teaching jobs (including some of the *14.1 percent* who were not employed last year), will join *the ranks* of the unemployed this year.

As Governor Meskill chops the budget, teachers are being fired for next year in Hartford and Seymour. Fewer teachers will be forced to cope with more children in classrooms that are already overcrowded. Not only teachers but students will suffer the consequences of increasing the load.

"It's 50% harder to get a teaching position today than it was last year," explained Haddon Libby, Director of Placement at Southern Connecticut. Libby attributes this fact to the decrease in teacher turnover because of the nationwide job shortage. He explained that people are less ready to give up one job until they are assured of another.

David Hine, a social studies graduate student at the University of Bridgeport, said this: "When I talk to people and tell them I'm becoming a social studies teacher...they all say, 'Lots of Luck!' "

Superintendents of some school systems make a one-day visit to the Southern Conn. campus to recruit teachers. I was lucky enough to schedule a half-hour interview for myself through the Placement Office. The superintendent felt that I was well qualified for the job, and indicated that my background in the social sciences would lend itself well to the school's curriculum. The man explained that there were no definite openings at this time. I should call him in four weeks.

Whenever I've called various superintendent's offices the response I've received from the secretary is always the same: *"We don't have any vacancies now. We'll call you if any come up."*

W.H. Teacher Responds

by Stan Heller

Editor's Note: This article was written for West Taven H. S. teachers in response to the announcement by the West Haven Board of Education of a hiring freeze, increase in class size and possible layoffs of teachers.

Suddenly and conveniently West Haven finances are in a crisis state. It's time to tighten the belt--around the teachers' necks. Budget cuts, hiring freeze, layoffs. Why now?

What has happened in West Haven the last year to cause such a disaster? Have the good citizens of West Haven abandoned their homes for a trek out of the metropolitan dustbowl?

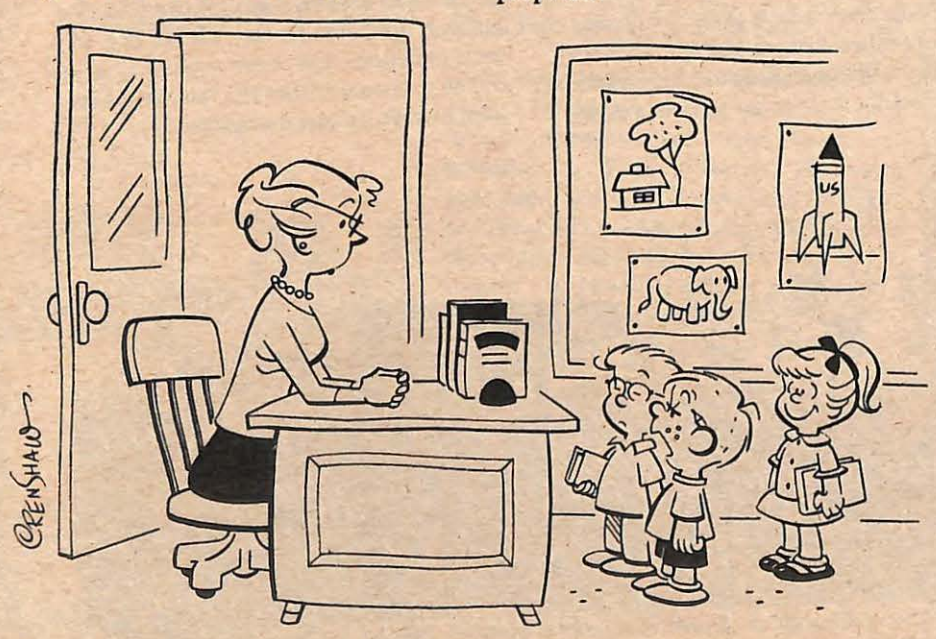
No, assessed property value has risen by a substantial two million dollars. Has the polluted Long Island Sound engulfed the shore? Has the high school finally sunk into the primeval swamps?

No to all of these. In short, the financial crisis is a fabrication. The Mayor...fibs.

Well, does the mayor really intend to cut jobs and increase class sizes? Doubtful, doubtful. Our present contract assures not only a class size limit, but also a limit on the average class size of the school system.

Then what's going on? Well, it's election year and time to dust off the old slogans. Mayor Alexander Zarnowski--Saver of the People's Money--Heroic Fighter of Greedy Unions, etc. More important, Zarnowski is engaging in scare tactics. Our contract proposals for next year ask for the employment of *more* teachers.

We want lowered class size, reading and art teachers for elementary schools, psychological examiners, teachers' aides. The mayor is trying to intimidate teachers into dropping all these proposals.



" WHEN DO WE LEARN HOW TO MAKE A FAST BUCK ? "

Portrait Workers Ask For Election

After a one week strike, the 26 workers at Lifetime Portraits Inc., at 133 Hamilton St. returned to work and petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election. for union recognition. They are affilliated with Local 329 of the Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU).

All of the 26 workers are young women and most of them attend Lee and Wilbur Cross High School. The Union is filing a complaint with the Wages and Hours Division of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Union claims that there have been violations of mandatory time-and-a-half for overtime work and the women are due back pay.

Yale Workers Back Union In Contract Fight

by David Adams

Modern Times Staff

The dining hall maintenance and custodial workers at Yale are going into contract negotiations this month "like a fighting tiger" according to one union official.

The union, Federation of University Employees, Local 35 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, met Febuary 24 and gave overwhelming support to their leadership.

The union membership voted 222 to 6 to go all the way with their negotiating committee, even if it means going on strike at Yale. The vote was taken by secret ballot which makes it a particularly strong statement of solidarity.

Early Strike Vote

It is unusual for union membership to give a strike vote so early in the game. Negotiations have only just begun and the contract doesn't come due until April 30. But union members feel that it is crucial they begin mobilizing now, well before the university goes on vacation and becomes relatively secure from the effects of a prolonged strike.

Local 35 went on strike in May, 1968 against Yale, but many believe that the union did not win as much as they should have at the time. "This time things will be different," they say.

Last year, the union and Yale came to a showdown. Yale lowered the hours of dining hall workers but went against the contract by trying to lower wages accordingly. After the union took a unanimous strike vote, however, the Yale administration backed down.

Fairview Home Workers Seek Union Status

by David Adams

Modern Times Staff

CONVALESCENT HOME UNION PAGE 11

Employees of the Fairview Hall Convalescent Hospital in Fair Haven Heights have signed up over 90% with Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union, but they still have not been recognized by management.

Instead of recognizing the union as the bargaining agent, the owner, Daniel Donovan of Boston, met with his employees and told them that if they would drop their petitions for Local 1199, he would make it easy for them to get another union instead.

According to union officials, this is called bringing in a "sweetheart" or company union, and is illegal by U.S. labor law.

Workers Response

The workers responded to Donovan by holding a work-stoppage the next day (March 5) and meeting with Local 1199. Donovan called the police on the meeting, but the workers met elsewhere with union officials. The work stoppage was held by forty workers for about 45 minutes.

The union has filed a formal petition for a recognition election with the National Labor Relations Board. They say that if Donovan continues to interfere, the workers may call more work stoppages.

Lesbianism: Pressures and Problems

by Marian Howard, Marilyn Snyder, and Chris Pattee

The authors are members of the New Haven Women's Liberation Movement.

Homosexuality —— loving a member of one's own sex —— is illegal in Connecticut. The law of bestiality and sodomy (Conn. law 53-216) states: *"Any person who has carnal copulation with any beast, or who has carnal knowledge of any man, against the order of nature. . .shall be imprisoned in the state prison not more than 30 years."*

S. Ney

This law governing homosexuals will be officially repealed as of Oct. 1, 1971. But in most states it is still a punishable crime to be a homosexual.

Legislation should not decide whom a person can love: it should be a private decision, *made by one or more people. And contrary to what the law implies, loving someone of your own sex does not harm another's property or life.*

If you are female -- and we're concerned here about female homosexuality, or lesbianism -- other women whom you may have known for years suddenly are afraid to be alone with you. Suddenly the revelation of your sexual preference changes all that went before: you are transformed into a monster.

Why Taboos?

Why has lesbianism been taboo? A never-to-be-discussed embarrassment? Society maintained that women are meant to have babies. The man-woman-child relationship is considered the natural order of things.

It's not just that homosexuality is taboo: our society is against speaking openly about sex. Even heterosexual relationships are often built on fear of our own bodies in sex.

Anxiety about any sexual relationships can't help but increase our fearful attitude about lesbian relationships. Thus, this kind of sex can be classified in people's minds as wild, degenerate, unnatural. Therefore, we can hate or fear it because it confuses us, we don't understand it, and we need to push it away.

It is easier for us to keep lesbianism as a taboo, to rid us of the need to speak and think about our own homosexual feelings.

Male Ego

Lesbianism is a taboo because we need to save ourselves for men. Women are needed by men. The male ego exists, in large part, on the sexual domination of women. Men have a hard time relating to women as anything but sexual objects. When a man discovers a woman is a lesbian, he may say: "You haven't met the right man yet -- I'll save you from yourself." *What he's really saying is, "I'll save you for me and all men."*

A woman-woman relationship has many of the same problems as a woman-man one.

The dreams and goals run the same spectrum from radical to conservative, from lasting monogamous relationships to polygamous and communal ones.

An important difference between lesbian love and heretosexual love is that if two women love each other, and live together, it is much easier to break down roles. Competitive and unequal relationships, based on roles of a powerful man and a submissive woman, break down more easily, and it is easier for two people to have a more equal relationship.

Of course the other difference between the lesbian and heterosexual couple is that society, by calling one abnormal, adds more pressure to the lesbian relationship. Lesbians cannot love each other openly; they cannot be legally married; and they cannot adopt children.

We all need to ask ourselves who can tell another person whom she may or may not love -- and right now the government has that power in most states.

Legislating "Morality"

When a "moral" controversy is legislated, other problems are created -- such as homosexuals being black mailed and threatened with public exposure for committing a "crime". These things happen in real life, not just in grade-B movies.

Often, merely accusing someone of being a homosexual is an effective way to eliminate someone if that person has different or "dangerous" political ideas.

Another problem is that many homosexual or "gay" bars are known to be run by organized crime. These bars are officially illegal, but often the police look the other way—or raid only the bars which are not controlled by organized crime.

Worst of all, however, is that the illegality of homosexuality forces people to lead dishonest and guarded lives. Upon exposure, one may be fired or even jailed.

At all times one must hide part of one's life from most people. Even telling people who may be your friends becomes a "should I tell or not?" situation.

Middle Earth To Sponsor Free Clinic

The city's second free medical clinic – the New Haven Free Clinic – will open in the State Street neighborhood just as soon as it finds a temporary location, or can refurbish a building at the corner of State and Chapel Streets.

Money is urgently needed in either case. "We're practically all set," reports Carl Williams. "We could open in three weeks." Williams works with Middle Earth Inc., the organization sponsoring the clinic. He says that doctors have already organized the clinic and have volunteered time to run it. Medicines and supplies are on hand, and laboratory services have been arranged.

The clinic will offer the services of a general practitioner, or family doctor, to all comers. Williams expects it to be most helpful to the Spanish-American community and to the younger "street-people" -- runaways, drug abusers and others.

Much of the legwork for the clinic has already been done by young people of the neighborhood, who will be instrumental in keeping it going after it opens.

The clinic's advantages, Williams says, will be prompt and friendly service by a local staff of volunteer doctors, nurses, and others, without red tape -- giving

Neal Beck

Carl Williams, one of the organizers of the New Haven Free Clinic.

crucial medical help to a population often ignorant of the Establishment's services or distrustful of them.

The clinic will refer patients it can't handle to other agencies which can. It also plans extensive education and counseling services for birth control, hygiene, baby care, V.D. and drugs.

Williams estimates that nearly $3000 is needed to rehabilitate the planned permanent location for the clinic at 250 State Street, corner of Chapel. Between $200-$300 will be needed for monthly rent and operating expenses. Middle Earth has its eye on a storefront at 30 Whitney Ave. as a temporary location.

Two doctors have done the lion's share of organizing the clinic and will regularly staff it. They are Dr. Mike Stein, a Milford pediatrician, and Dr. Edward DeSano, an obstetric resident at Yale-New Haven Hospital. Tom Etkin, a Yale Medical student, has procured many of the supplies. Some nurses and doctors have pledged support. Others are needed to offer time or to accept referrals.

The clinic plans to be open during early evening hours once or twice a week. Opening will be announced.

Middle Earth Inc: welcomes your help. Call Carl Williams at 772-1985.

Traffic Threatens Co-op Residents

by Sandra Trachten

Heavy traffic on Columbus Ave. is a constant threat to residents of the Church St. South Housing Co-op. Children have to cross the street frequently since that part of U.S. Route 1 divides the project in half. Daycare and stores now being planned will force residents constantly to cross the street.

Residents and future residents failed last year in attempts to get the road blocked off. Since then not much has been done. Ron Williams, a rental agent at the Co-op for Ripps-Calechman Realty, Inc., maintains that the road could be closed at this point.

He says that traffic can very simply be rerouted by having it turn right past the development on Church St. South to Union Ave., then left at Union Ave. past the train station to Water St., which is back on US Route 1.

When asked, Dan Rowan, an alderman from the seventh ward and an engineer, agreed that something should be done. "Do you wait until a kid gets killed and there's a demonstration to do something?" he asks. Rowan says one solution is that traffic could be rerouted at the origin of Columbus Ave.

But John Cavallaro, director of New Haven's Traffic and Parking Department said last May at a meeting with the Co-op's steering committee that closing the street would shift traffic downtown or through other populated areas. He put the responsibility for any decision about the road on the state highway department. Representatives from that state agency reply that it is the Board of Aldermen who has power to reroute the traffic.

If the road remains, one suggested safety precaution is a pedestrain walkway. Williams thinks "the idea of a pedestrian bridge is really ridiculous." He points out that there are youngsters who might dart into a street rather than climb a flight of stairs to cross, and there are elderly who would find the flight of stairs up and down too strenuous.

While no action is taken on closing the road, families with up to eight children live in dwellings that open into Columbus Ave. Safety factors haven't been added.

The problems created by Columbus Ave. traffic were not forseen when the Co-op was originally planned. At that time, the Board of Aldermen approved plans for the road to be widened into a six-lane highway with an esplanade and an overhead pedestrian walkway.

Although the Co-operative's steering committee supposedly blocked the widening of the highway, residents fear the road may still be widened instead of closed off. The plans to reconstruct the existing road have been passed by the board of directors of the Redevelopment Agency. It could be implemented since the co-op houses are recessed approximately 15 feet on each side, enough for another lane in each direction. One hope voiced by some of the residents is that the land strips be used as visitors parking instead.

Marshall Bergen

View of Church St. South Housing Co-op from Church St. So. where traffic could be re-routed instead of cutting through the project on Columbus Ave.

Board Denies Group Request, Gives UI OK

by John Moulder

COAPP member

At an almost completely unpublicized hearing, the Board of Aldermen approved the United Illuminating (UI) Co.'s request for permission to build a new power plant in New Haven.

At the hearing held on February 22 a spokeswoman for Community Organizations Against Power Pollution (COAPP), Janet Baecker, testified that in the past, "UI's blanket assurances of being concerned about the New Haven environment have meant little."

Inadequate Information

Members of COAPP argued that the public and the Board had not been given adequate information about the anticipated impact of this new plant on New Haven. COAPP asked that the hearing be recessed until such information was provided by UI and could be studied by the public.

COAPP further asked that UI be required to make firm guarantees that the new plant would not increase air pollution in the area or do further damage to the already-polluted harbor. COAPP also urged the Board to make approval of the new plant site conditional upon UI's agreement to place all power lines underground. The three requests were denied.

Public's *Right* Forfeited

In a statement released after the hearing, COAPP charged that the Board of Aldermen had "forfeited the public's right to a fair hearing on the larger questions of the plant's pollution" by confining the hearing to a narrow definition of land use. The statement went on to criticize the Aldermen for acting on the basis of UI's promises rather than requiring adequate and detailed studies.

By their failure to mention UI's power lines, the Aldermen did not back up the resolutions against overhead power lines which they had passed several months ago.

UI gave partial answers to some of the questions that were raised, but in most cases these answers were based on reports or studies which for one reason or another were unavailable. UI justified its lack of detailed answers by saying that there were "22 other agencies we have to consult before starting construction."

What they neglected to mention was that few of these agencies will hold public hearings. Moreover, as far as is known, none of these hearings will be held in New Haven.

Modern Times Talks With Sal Ruotolo

Community-Based Candidate For Mayor

by Dan Vapnek

Modern Times staff member

Salvatore Ruotolo, candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor, has never been a politician. He has entered politics this year, however, because "I'm tired of false promises and false politicians."

According to Ruotolo: "The present bureaucracy which has been built up in the city has been doing nothing for the people, and the people, especially the poor, have been getting nothing from the programs designated for them. Their taxes have increased, housing has become deplorable, and city streets have not been improved."

Ruotolo has not run for office before, but he has worked extensively in city action groups. He was instrumental in founding the Model Cities program and the Hill Neighborhood Corporation and was one of the originators (and first president) of the City Point Action Group.

Influences

He also worked with people from the American Independent Movement (AIM) when AIM was exposing such bankrupt policies of the New Haven Redevelopment Agency as the Ring Road. The Hill experience and AIM's anti-capitalist analysis have been major influences on the following positions he is taking in his candidacy.

REDEVELOPMENT: "While they have spent millions downtown, there are 1,000 boarded-up structures in New Haven. Many families have no place to live or live in crowded, rat-infested housing. This is progress at the waste of human lives."

"The city spent seven million dollars on the Macy's garage and will spend another $50 million on the Coliseum--when one adds in acquisition costs, planning fees and loss of revenue. This money should have been spent in the development of a mass transit system."

Model Cities: "Model Cities has benefited everyone except the poor people it was meant for. HUD has been evaluating the Model Cities program for two and a half years. They have already spent two million dollars on the evaluation and will spend another two million before giving the city any money. They are trying to make Model Cities into another Redevelopment Agency with the same high-priced salaries and bureaucratic buildup while they try to make puppets out of the people and tell them they can't govern."

Yale: "Yale is a manufacturing company which manufactures money-makers for the endowment fund. As a manufacturer they should be expected to pay taxes.

"Yale is like a demon devouring property in the city.

"Yale promised a one million dollar revolving fund. Where is it?

"They were supposed to build 1,000 units of housing. Where are they?

Salvatore Ruotolo, Director of the Hill Housing Development Corporation and recently-declared candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor.

"The money Yale spends on the Mellon Art Gallery could redevelop the Hill. How many people in the city need a museum of 18th century art? It will just take more property off the tax list. If they want to do something for the city why don't they build a Mellon Housing Project?"

Route 34: "It's a road to nowhere except to the Yale Bowl."

Rowing Course: "We need a rowing course like we need a double-barreled ass-hole. It's just a way to turn more city land over to Yale."

United Illuminating: "If people can afford to buy stock in UI, they can afford to have their dividends cut to put the lines underground."

SNETCO: "They say we need more jobs for black people. What have they done about it? They tell us what we should do and then sit back and do nothing. Why don't they donate two million dollars to create jobs and train people. Their stockholders can afford it."

Veteran's Center: Ruotolo charges that the old Veteran's Information Center was closed by former Mayor Lee for political reasons. The only well qualified head for the center was Gary Garibaldi, and Lee closed the center rather than appoint him since he's a Republican. Ruotolo thinks it should be reopened so that Vets do not have to travel to Bridgeport or Hartford for veterans services.

Aldermen: "Most often they are elected because they are the party faithful." For example, Ruotolo cited Peter Kelley and called him the "vacant chair candidate." Ruotolo also complained about the unanimous consent rule which allows some aldermen "to play childish pranks at the expense of citizens" by keeping items off the aldermanic agenda.

Campaign Organization

When asked about the financing of his campaign, Ruotolo said he is receiving support from donations and also has about 17 volunteers. "I am gaining support all the time, including support from some Republicans."

He did not indicate any secret strategy which would enable him to defeat the well-healed campaigns of incumbent Bart Guida and other candidates or potential candidates, Vincent Sirabella, Hank Parker, Bruce Morris, and James Ahern.

If he loses in the Democratic primary, Ruotolo plans to run as an independent in November. Even if he loses the election, he feels that he will have won because the issues will have been brought out clearly in the open. "I do not intend to quit the battle. We the people have suffered too long without representative government. If need be, we'll dump the tea back in the sea."

Anyone interested in aiding the Ruotolo campaign should phone 787-2534 or 787-0712.

UNH Students Tour Pollution Hotspots

Students and faculty of the University of New Haven (UNH) recently were treated to some aspects of New Haven's finest pollution. On Friday, February 26, the tour group left from Bread and Roses Coffeehouse on what remains of State Street and walked down Grand Avenue toward Fair Haven to see and smell a paper company, a public utility, tidbits from the city's sewer system, and manifestations of a 5000-car parking garage (New Haven's most recently planned addition to automobile pollution).

Organized by the Ecology Action Group at UNH the tour was one part of a number of environmental activities which will take place at the University this spring.

Further tours can be arranged through the Environmental Offensive: 624-4254 or 776-9900. For information about UNH events call 934-6321, Ext. 216

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ON FILM

The Fatalistic Frontier How the West Was Lost

by Harry Henderson

LITTLE BIG MAN: directed by Arthur Penn, screenplay by Calder Willngham: based on the novel by Thomas Berger; starring Dustin Hoffman, Faye Dunaway, Amy Eccles, Martin Balsam and Chief Dan George. Music by John Hammond.

Little Big Man is the yarn spun by Jack Crabbe, a fictional 120-year-old survivor of the battle of Little Big Horn, better known to most as Custer's Last Stand. The film is a rambling tale, comic and violent by turns, which tells how Crabbe met almost everyone in the Old West, from Wild Bill Hickock to George A. Custer. Most important, it attempts to tell the story of How the West Was Won from the viewpoint of the losers–that is, the American Indian and those contemporary Americans of all races who don't find the civilization built on the graves of the Indians entirely satisfactory. Arthur Penn, maker of *Alice's Restaurant*, seems to be taking a step forward in this film as a mythmaker for America's counter-culture. As with his earlier *Bonnie and Clyde*, he is trying to tell the story of people who have been read out of "official" U.S. history.

Little Big Man is a storyteller's film rather than a presentation of dramatic conflict. In this it follows Thomas Berger's novel, in which the loose sequence of events depend for impact entirely on their own color and humor. I have to say *say that I found the humor mainly flat and dumb and obvious. Faye Dunaway's talents were especially wasted. (After Cat Ballou,* how many anti-Westerns can there be?)

Human Beings

The real counter-myth is found in the portrayal of the Indians, and it is to Berger's and Penn's credit that the film tries to project the outlook on life of the Plains Indians and not merely exploit them and the violence done to them. There is an attempt to hold up an ironic mirror to white civilization in the culture of the Cheyenne who consider only themselves as "human beings." Penn tries to show the warmth, beauty and integrity of Indian culture (especially through the performances of Chief Dan George and Amy Eccles) but the *dominant* characteristic of Penn's Indians is fatalism, just as Jack Crabbe is the most fatalistic of Western heroes.

Is this the way the Indians felt? I don't know, but whatever the victory at Little Big Horn expressed, it wasn't Indian fatalism, and the militant Indians of today see the defeat of Custer as a symbol of their will to resist and survive.

Antidote to Success Story

Penn has given us at least two memorable images of the history of the counter culture. One is Bonnie and Clyde's jerking bodies in their dance of death when they are at last gunned down. The other is the fact of the old chief (Dan George) who "knows" his time has come, and tries to die, but can't, as raindrops splash his face.

Penn is the mythmaker of the American "failures", a good antidote to the traditional American success story. But a counterculture can't grow on fatalism alone. And a countercultural mythology needs more than a moment of human warmth before the Big Rub Out if it seriously plans to replace the Winners of the West.

Political Dramatists Visit City

In the tradition of the old Italian commedia dell'arte, the San Francisco Mime Troupe visited our town a few weeks ago. Like the commedia, this independent performing group came both to entertain and to comment on the politics of the day. The show they brought us was "Seize the Time," about the lives of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins. Tom Hayden, a defendant with Seale in the Chicago Conspiracy Trial, came with the Troupe to discuss the trial now going on in New Haven. The Mime Troupe performed at the Trinity Church Parish House on February 24 and 25 and at Quinnipiac College on Feb. 26.

Snap, Crackle, Nutritional Flop

by Sam Goodwin

Aren't Breakfast Foods fun! Sure.

Aren't Breakfast Foods good for you! Well, not very.

A peek into the history of breakfast foods––how and why they got started and how they are made––may suggest that you should move your breakfast fun foods from the "everyday" shelf back to *the "occasional" shelf.*

Sometime around 1890, a Mr. Kellogg opened a "health spa" near Battle Creek, Michigan. Mr. Kellogg was a Seventh-Day Adventist, a vegetarian, and a "philanthropist." This enterprise enabled him to practice "philanthropy" by providing jobs for less prosperous Seventh Day Adventists (who refused on religious grounds to work on Saturday) and by inventing and trying out new "health foods" for his "health spa" clients.

Some of his clients were newly-converted vegetarians craving meatless foods with simulated meat flavor and texture. Others had digestion problems growing out of the standard American diet of the time––built around greasy pork, beans, fried potatoes, and rich desserts.

How They Started

For his clients with digestion problems, Kellogg would toast crumbs or cubes of various kinds of bread. This crisp toast or zweiback provided starch and sugar. Milk poured over it provided enough protein and fat. (The milk was probably unpasteurized and, therefore, loaded with vitamins.) The combination was "easy to digest" and pleasing.

Kellogg found that the more he toasted, roasted, baked, and double-baked his health foods" (made from wheat, corn, and other grains) the less his clients complained of stomach or digestion troubles. Chemists knew--if anyone asked them--that he was breaking down the essential starches into *smaller pieces. They didn't know that cooking destroyed most of the vitamin-value of the grain.*

That is how "breakfast foods" got started.

One of Kellogg's clients, a Mr. Post, adapted (stole) Kellogg's methods for industrial-scale production of crispy, crunchy flakes of wheat, rye, barley, and other grains.

Soon Mr. Kellogg's younger brother, whose leaning was to business rather than "philanthropy", got control of the property and did the same thing.

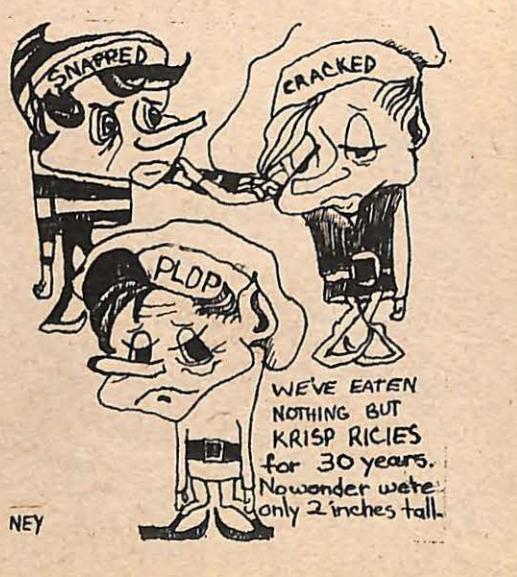
When the flakes were first marketed nutritionists were trying to define the "balanced diet" containing the proper proportions of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats required to maintain good health. They knew the formulas of most of the components of the diet and what each molecule did in the human body. Although some vitamins were known, their function was obscure; for example, it was known that a component of citrus fruit could cure scurvy (vitamin C) but no one had isolated vitamins yet.

Minimum Daily Requirement

Eventually vitamins became very fashionable, and the breakfast food makers started putting synthetic vitamins into their multiple-cooked foods to replace the vitamins destroyed during processing. Why shouldn't we be satisfied with these vitamin additives?

Perhaps not all the vitamins have been discovered yet––we may be shortchanged nutritionally if the manufacturers only replace a portion of the vitamins in the cereals. The huge advertising campaign for "minimum daily requirement" (M.D.R.) amounts of vitamins in various cereals is not a very good criteria for a proper diet; the levels of vitamins are set low––M.D.R. is just enough of an essential nutrient to keep you from having a visible vitamin deficiency, but may be far less than you need to stay healthy.

Most of the nutrition in a bowl of cereal is in the milk; cereal has mainly "empty" calories. These calories provide the fuel to keep going but very little of the essential extras to stay healthy.



Mental Hospital: Prison for Poor

Continued from page 1

mild hangups, people with massive hangups, dope addicts, alcoholics, murderers, childmolesters, mothers who can't handle their eight kids, and every other kind of human being imaginable... including poets, prophets, dirty old men, and people whose minds are burnt out and useless. And how are these people treated? Mostly the same way.

How "Patients" See It

Patients are treated by a combination of institutional routine and restraints, powerful drugs, and infrequent psychiatry. There is no "typical" patient, but it is possible to describe the general way things work at CVH. This will be no ordinary guided tour, for you will see CVH from the only point of view that counts, a mental patient's.

You are brought to CVH in an ambulance, in a straightjacket, and in a fog. You are taken into a small room where people talk to you about hazy sorts of things and ask you confusing, unimportant questions. When they don't get the answers they seem to be looking for, they take away your wallet, your watch, your belt, and everything else that helps you remember who and what you are. They take you upstairs, through a locked door, and into a small bedroom. Then you get a needle and go to sleep.

Things are clearer the next morning. You are on a locked ward along with a dozen or two other men. Some of them are there "for observation," some because they can not be managed in any other way. You don't remember too much about the last couple of days and you don't like being locked up.

People talk to you. They tell you that you have become a little bit disturbed and need help. You ask when you can go and are told it will happen when you are better. You don't feel sick, but they tell you that knowing how sick you are is the first step to a cure.

Being a Patient

As the days stretch out, you begin to learn one frightening fact about yourself: you are a patient. Everything you say and do, everything that goes on around you, reminds you that you are a patient. When an aide is mad at you, he's mad; when you're mad at the aide, you're aggressive. When the nurse seems lost in her thoughts, she's daydreaming; when you are quiet, you're withdrawn.

After a while, you learn that people are suspicious, but patients are paranoid; people are confused, but patients are schizophrenic; people are pushy, but patients are sociopathic. Your only hope is that someday you will get out and become a person again. But you are surrounded by many strange and frightening patients, all cooped up in one tight space. Sometimes you want to scream.

Group therapy is the Way Out. If you can figure out what they think is wrong with you and prove that they are right (but that you are getting better), you are halfway home. By now you have sorted out what the crisis was that touched you off weeks earlier. You probably did act strangely back then. But the *drugs* you have been taking since then have only made you feel drowsy all the time. And the weeks of inactivity have not helped too much either. If you ever get out, you will try to keep busy and try to see a psychiatrist every week. Maybe even take pills.

Hospital for the Poor

But then you remember what brought you to CVH in the first place. You are *poor*. You can't pay for a decent home, let alone a psychiatrist. It was being poor that helped to mess up your mind in the first place, and it will do the same thing again once you are out. You might even have to come back, because nobody Out There will help you. Not everyone who comes to CVH is crazy, but everyone IS poor. Rich people take vacations and see shrinks to ease their minds. You have to let everything build up inside until you are ready for another trip to Middletown.

After a few weeks, the doctor comes to see you. You have seen him on the ward every few days. He usually writes drug dosage notes on your charts, but rarely spends more than a minute or two with you. This time he tells you that you are ready to be transferred to an open ward. All you must do is sign a piece of paper called a "voluntary." Besides, if you sign the paper, you might be allowed to go home on weekends soon. You sign.

Life on an open ward is an improvement. At first, you are only allowed to wander around the building. Finally, the big day arrives: you get your first "grounds pass" and a whole new world opens up. You get to paint pictures in occupational therapy, see movies at the dance hall, play ball in the gym, and accidently wander into the dim, musty places where the "vegetables" are kept. It's just like summer camp. And you get to go to group therapy too!

And once you get out, you have a good chance of returning for another reason. Rich people Undergo Analysis; you get shipped off and confined. Once a rich person finishes analysis, they are Cured, but once you have been to CVH, you are a Patient for as long as you live. If you get into any kind of trouble with the law, you might be sent back to Middletown for observation. If your poverty starts driving you to the breaking point again, and you seek help at the local clinic, you risk being shipped off for treatment.

Maybe you will be helped at CVH. But the odds are that you will do much better if you are given somewhere to go, close to home, where you know that you will get professional help without risking a forced trip to confinement in Middletown's People Plant.

One Mother Marches for Peace

Louise Bruyn, a 40-year old mother of three teenagers, began a 45 day march to Washington from Boston on Feb. 17, in protest of the Indochina war. She is proceeding at the rate of 10 miles a day. Bruyn decided on the march when she got incensed at a newspaper article on the desensitization of the American people about the war. She says: "I can no longer sit in the comfort of our beautiful home knowing the death and destruction we are causing in an immoral war." Bruyn has gotten a good reception in every town where she has stopped. In New Haven she spoke to a group at Pierson College at Yale.

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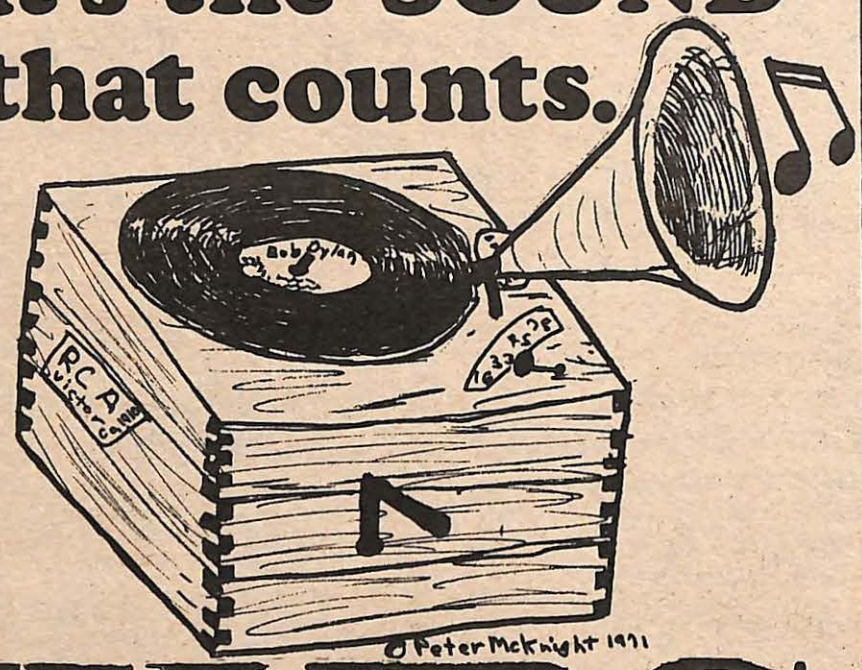

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Events

SUPPORTERS RALLY TO DEFEND PANTHERS

A support demonstration for Black Panther Party members Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale will march from Beaver Pond Park to the Superior Courthouse Saturday, March 13, at noon. Demonstrators are asked to bring a can of food to contribute to the Free Food Program.

March 13, 20, 27, Sat.: People's Free Food Program. 865 Chapel St., room 222. All persons interested in helping are welcome. 1 p.m.

March 14, 21. 28, Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm Street, second floor, 8-11 pm, 25 cents.

March 15, 22, 29, Mon.: Storytelling: "Dr. Suess and Mother Goose" The Stetson Library Center, Dixwell Ave. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 am. Free.

March 15, 22, 29, Mon.: Open Poetry Reading. The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 pm. 50 cents.

March 15, 16, Mon., Tues.: Winter Film Festival: "The Doughnuts" and "Hercules." Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library. Mon. 10:45 am, Tues. 2 and 3:30 pm.

March 16, 23, 30, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 pm.

March 16, Tues.: "How to Raise Your Children So They Won't Go Wrong" Dr. Louis Bates Ames. Gesell Institute and *Nursery School Lecture Series. Yale Law School Auditorium $2 at door $5 for series of three. Call 389-0095 or 248-9061 for further info. 8 pm.*

March 16, 23, 30, Tues.: Drama Workshop. All persons interested in acting, producing, directing, etc., are invited. First United Methodist Church, 3rd floor, College and Elm Streets. Enter through The Exit Coffeehouse.

March 17, 24, 31, Wed.: Environmental Action Group Meeting. Room 12, Dwight Hall, High Street between Chapel and Elm Sts., 7:30 pm.

March 17, 24, 31, Wed.; Foster Parents for Progress weekly meeting. Trinity Parish House, Wall St., 8 pm. Anyone interested in having a coffee hour to discuss problems informally, call Mrs. Jesse Kennedy, 389-4764.

March 17, 24, 31, Wed.: Revolving Bail Fund Dinner. Bread and Roses, 6-8 pm 75 cents.

March 17, 24, 31, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinners. Bring Something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6:30pm.

March 17, Wed.: Chamber Concert: Baroque Ensemble, Artistic Variations on the Lenten Theme. United Church on the Green corner Temple and Elm Streets.

March 18, Thurs.: Film and discussion: Lamaze Method of Childbirth Macy's Community Room, Macy's. 7:30 pm. $1.00 donation. For further info. call 481-0984 or 288-2801.

March 18, 25, Thurs.: Food Coop Meetings. Find out where and how to buy food. Jam sessions will follow. Bring instruments. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. 8 pm.

March 18, 25, Thurs.: Yale Women's Alliance. Room 301, Hall of Graduate Studies, York St., (across from Wall). Open to all women. 7:30pm.

March 18, 25, Thurs.: Homosexuality Discussion Group Weekly Meeting. Common Room, Dwight Hall, High St., 9:00 pm.

March 18, 25, Thurs.: "Contingency" Jazz. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St., 8:30 - 11:30 pm, 50 cents.

March 18, 25, Thurs.: Open Folk Music. *The Exit. 9 pm. 75 cents.*

***March 19, 26, Fri.**: Shakespeare's "Macbeth" Book Discussion Group. Bring* or buy lunch. 10:45am-12:30pm. Pre-White House Conference Planning Sessions. All people 60 and over invited.

March 19, 26, Fri.: The Blades of Bluegrass. Kentucky Bluegrass. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St. $1.00 8:30-12 pm.

March 21, Sun.: "Morality and Legality of Abortion" Dr. Kenneth Pruett The Grecian Urn for young adults, 323 Temple St. 8 pm.

March 22, 23, Mon., Tues.: "Make Way for Ducklings," "The Gallant Little Taylor" and "Chairy Tale" Film Festival The Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library. 10:45 am Mon., 2 and 3:30 pm Tues.

March 23, Tues.: "Developmental Placement--It Works!" Dr . Gwynette T. Caruthers. Gesell Institute and Nursery lecture series. Yale Law School Auditorium. 8 pm. $2 at door $5 series. For further info. Call 389-0095 or 248-9061.

March 24, Wed.: Organ in the Round: Paul Jordan. Artistic Variations on the Lenten Theme. United Church on the Green. Corner Temple and Elm Sts. Ecumenical--all invited.12:00 noon. Luncheon 12:30 $1.25.

March 24, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St., 8 pm.

March 28, Sun.: International Dinner India Slide Show. The Grecian Urn for young adults. 323 Temple Street. 8 pm.

March 30, Tues.: "The Right of Every Child to Grow at His Own Rate" Dr. Frances L. llg. Gesell Institute and Nursery school lecture series. Yale Law School Auditorium 8 pm. $2at door $5 series. Call 389-0095 or 248-9061 for further info.

March 31, Wed.: "The Roaring Twenties" Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. Yale Film Society 57 High Street 7 and 9:30pm. 50 cents at door with membership card.

March 31, Wed.: Chancel Play: "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men." Artistic Variations on the Lenten Theme. United Church on the Green. Corner Temple and Elm Streets. Ecumenical--all invited. 12:00 noon. Luncheon 12:30 $1.25.

April 2, Fri.: Public meeting of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. National President, Mrs. Katherina L. Camp, will report on her trip to Vietnam and on her meeting with women's organizations in Saigon, women's organizations of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, and women's organizations of Hanoi. Peace declarations have been drawn up and signed by delegates of the USA and the three above mentioned women's groups of Vietnam. Contact Milada Marsalka, 467-4269, for details. 8 pm.

Apr. 3, Sat.: "The Trial of Lenny Bruce," a play by Frank Speiser. Benefit Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. Tickets $5 at door. Refreshments. St. Paul's Church, 620 Chapel St. 8:30 pm.

Notice

Number Nine is seeking homes and adult friends for young people who have run away from their own homes. In some cases, married couples or single women can qualify as foster parents and get welfare help. If you are ready to offer any kind of support at all to young people in the run, Number Nine needs to meet you. If you are good on the phone and are open to listen to young folks with urgent problems and do what you can to help, you are surely needed. Give Number Nine a call at 787-2127.

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Bread & Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College;

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; The Sub Shop, Columbus-West ; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch; Salt & Pepper, Congress-Cedar.

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cosey Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, cor. Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy; J. Hines Morning Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe; Whitlock's, Broadway; Morton's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop.